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Publishers and Proprietors. CHARLES H. RAY, JOSEPH MEDILL, ALFRED COWLES.

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"Chicago Tribune," Chicago, Illinois.

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1861.

COMMERCE OF CHICAGO FOR 1860.

Our recent articles upon the Commerce of Chicago and the earnings of our railways for the year 1860 are now issued in pamphlet form. It is a capital document for general distribution. Price per copy, [illegible] cents; by the hundred, 10 cents; to be had in wrappers ready for mailing at our counting room, No. 51 Clark street.

BREAK IN THE CANAL.

Private dispatches received here last night state that a break has occurred in the canal near Morris. No information as to its extent and the time necessary for its repair was given.

CARL SCHURZ, ESQ.

We stated yesterday that we discredited the Washington special dispatch to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, that the Mission to Lisbon had been finally refused to CARL SCHURZ, and further that we did not believe it was being withheld from him by reason of any settled determination of Secretary Seward or the President to deny his claims to an honorable place in the diplomatic service. Since then our belief has been confirmed by information received through a gentleman who left Washington near the close of last week. Our informant was present at an interview between the President and Mr. SCHURZ when the choice of the South American and the Portuguese Missions was tendered to the latter, and his acceptance pressed with warmth and earnestness. We have the same authority for saying that Mr. S. will accept the Portuguese Mission, and that his name will be sent to the Senate very shortly. While regretting that the Mission to Berlin was not tendered to Mr. Schurz, we are nevertheless gratified to know that the matter has been arranged to his satisfaction. Among all the appointees of Mr. Lincoln, present or prospective, no one is more deserving, nor will any one discharge more creditably to the country the duties of the station in which he has been placed.

FORT PICKENS.

The people of the loyal States may possibly submit quietly to the humiliation of the evacuation of Fort Sumter. That, at least, seems to be a military necessity. The supply of provisions is nearly exhausted, and military authorities assert that neither provisions nor reinforcements can be thrown into it without the aid of a greater force than is at the President's command. But such is not true of Fort Pickens. The President has undoubtedly the force at his command to either strengthen the garrison or send in supplies whenever they are needed. If we may credit the New York *Herald's* Washington correspondent, the commander of the rebel forces has had the audacity to notify Lieut. Slemmer that no more supplies can be landed at Fort Pickens without a permit from Jeff. Davis! There are four war steamers lying near the Fort, and Lieut. Slemmer's guns command the approaches and bear upon the outer defences in possession of the rebels. If provisions are getting low in the fort, the war steamers must land them, and if the rebels fire upon them, then the United States guns in and near Pensacola harbor must be turned upon the rebels. Unlike the case of Fort Sumter, there is no military necessity between the latter and Fort Pickens. We attach but little credit to the *Herald's* rumors. Their object undoubtedly is to add to the prevailing excitement and to affect the stock market. But if there be even the shadow of truth in them, the people should be stated that the country is in no temper to hear of another evacuation. The humiliation and disgrace must not be put upon a loyal people. Better the loss of every war steamer and every soldier and sailor at Pensacola, than that ignominious surrender be made. We do not believe it will be made—we do not believe it has even been contemplated by the Administration. We think it much more likely that the order which will be issued for the evacuation of Fort Sumter, will include an order for the reinforcement of Fort Pickens. That, at least, is what the country has a right to expect.

A POOR DODGE.

The proposition of the *Journal* to take the appointment of a Postmaster for this city out of the hands of President Lincoln, and put the office up for a miscellaneous scramble on the part of those who may have a taste for that kind of thing, certainly comes with a bad grace from that quarter, considering that the editor of the *Journal*, until within the past two or three weeks, was an applicant for the appointment. If he were still daily besieging the White House with his importunities, however much we might question the propriety of the course recommended, his suggestion would at least not be liable to the criticism which every one acquainted with the facts in the case will pronounce upon it. No intimation has been given to the public that the President desires the patronage to be taken out of his hands, that he is at all embarrassed by it, or that he will ever pay any attention to the mock-election should one be held. In country villages where every man knows every one of his neighbors, the political views, and who is and who is not entitled to vote, there is a seeming fairness in submitting such a question to a vote. But in a city of one hundred and twenty thousand inhabitants, where there is no law by which an election of this kind can be regulated, where the men who are most largely interested in the faithful and prompt execution of the duties of the office would not go near the voting place, and where the whole thing would resolve itself into a disgraceful scramble on the part of those who would engage in it, the case is very different. We have not the slightest idea that any man applying for the place would engage in the contest, nor do we believe the President would confer the office upon any one who [illegible]

[illegible] are many in favor of the election [illegible] by the people. That is a [illegible] upon which we are ready to take [illegible] it may come up. But so [illegible] the law gives the appointment of [illegible] servants to the President—so [illegible] is no law for the conduct of [illegible] elections, we apprehend they will [illegible] effect whatever in determining the [illegible], especially in the case of the [illegible] and cities.

[illegible] of the Democratic party [illegible] a pretended Democrat [illegible] Erie, Pennsylvania. The [illegible] that Mr. Sherburn Smith, [illegible] is a Republican, and has [illegible] Mayor as a Republican.

[illegible]—The accounts [illegible] growing wheat crops in [illegible] The Bowling [illegible] the yield in the Green [illegible] to be larger than ever before.

[illegible] has declined the [illegible] Mayor of Cincinnati.

Affairs at the National Capital.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, March 23.

THE DEMOCRATIC SENATORS FILLIBUSTERING.

The Senate to-day presented a singular scene, there being no less than the most determined resistance from the Democratic members to the proposed change in the officers of that body. When it became evident that the Republicans intended to elect a new Sergeant-at-Arms, the Democrats, headed by Breckinridge, Bright, and Powell, fillibustered, by making dilatory motions, and speaking on them till two hours had passed, when the Senate went into executive session.

The opposition Senators claim that it is not usual to make changes in the Senate on a change of administration; there having been but two Secretaries and three Sergeant-at-arms from the foundation of the Government. Rather than have had the resolution pass, a secession by the opposition Senators would have taken place, and the Senate would have found itself without the necessary quorum. This was a well-credited rumor about the Chamber this morning.

THE OFFICES.

William Jayne of Illinois was nominated in the Senate to-day for Governor of Dacotah. Geo. T. Brown of Alton, Ill., has been agreed on in the Republican caucus for the position of Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate. W. W. Whittlesey of Ohio, to-day, was appointed Clerk of the Pension Bureau.

Twelve clerks have been removed from the Census Office. The Senate Committee on Patents have thus far refused to report the nomination of Holloway of Indiana for Commissioner of Patents. The nomination of Geo. F. Stevens as Postmaster at Oberlin, Ohio, is pending before the Senate.

Hon. C. F. Adams, Minister to England, protests against the appointment of Charles L. Wilson, of the Chicago *Journal*, as his Secretary of Legation. He preferred his own son, a very brilliant gentleman, and it is understood will insist on Wilson's removal.

THE EVACUATION OF FORT SUMTER—VIEWS OF MAJOR ANDERSON.

The Charleston *Courier* of yesterday says that Major Anderson has had a conversation with Hurt, and stated that he was in daily expectation of receiving by mail the orders for the evacuation of Fort Sumter, and hoped to get them that day. His supply of fuel and provisions was nearly exhausted, so much so that if not speedily relieved, the garrison would be compelled to burn some of the gun carriages for fuel. Major Anderson expressed a preference for the Charleston and New York line of steamers, to a public vessel, for the embarkation of his troops, the former having better accommodations. He stated that the fort would be given up to the South Carolina authorities, after an examination by the authorized officer and a receipt taken for the property.

NAVAL MATTERS.

Commodore Stringham is to be permanently attached to the Navy Department in a position similar to that of Adjutant-General in the War Department. He will detail officers and assign stations to the vessels-of-war.

THE UNITED STATES TROOPS IN TEXAS.

It is thought that the United States troops will not be withdrawn from Texas, but will remain there to serve as a basis for a Union movement.

WASHINGTON, March 24, 1861.

CABINET MEETING.

The Cabinet yesterday had a long session, when not only were the subjects of the important appointments considered, but the long pending question of the policy to be pursued towards the Confederate States.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

It seems to be well understood in circles that may be credited, that Gov. Seward will reply in a few days to the Southern Commissioners. The letter will be addressed to the people of the seceded States through them, and while intimating the continued peace policy of the Administration, will most earnestly solicit peaceable and conciliatory conduct in return. He will avoid the issue of the recognition of the Confederate States, and appeal to the people North and South to meet in National Convention for a settlement of difficulties.

The moment the Commissioners receive this reply, they will return to Montgomery and communicate with the new Government. Matters will not be allowed to rest until the mission to England and France from the Confederate States is recognized or rejected.

In the event of recognition, of which the Commissioners are perfectly confident, the United States will of course, be bound to follow that course in accordance with the law of nations, and recognize them as a free and independent Government, and proceed to make a treaty of peace and amity with them.

All of the public men writing from Montgomery, as well as those here, represent that the reconstruction of the Union is quite impossible, but these views of course cannot fully represent public sentiment.

HOW THE SOUTH CAN TROUBLE THE NORTH.

There are many novel modes to be resorted to by the Confederate States to the detriment of this Government, as I learn from unquestionable authority, aside from the low tariff and export duty on cotton. A law will be passed as soon as the Government is recognized, fixing the standard of coin lower than the present one, thus inviting immense quantities of our coin for remelting. Should percentage be even slight, the difference would be immense in two or three millions.

THE ARMSTRONG COURT MARTIAL.

The Court Martial case of Commodore Armstrong, for the surrender of the Pensacola Navy Yard, which has been in session here for several days, will close its evidence by to-morrow. Some of it is very strong, and a verdict of guilty will probably be rendered. Two important witnesses are in Fort Pickens, and Gen. Scott says their attendance cannot be had.

The evidence demonstrates to military men that the United States had ample force to defend the yard at the time of its surrender.

FORT PICKENS NOT TO BE EVACUATED.

Gen. Scott adds that Lieut. Gilman, one of the witnesses alluded to, cannot be had from Fort Pickens for six months, which shows that the Government is not going to evacuate that fort. There is sufficient authority for asserting that the Administration intends to hold Fort Pickens, neither reinforcing nor evacuating.

THE CENSUS.

The official census of the United States has just been completed, and shows a total population of thirty-one millions four hundred and twenty-nine thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, (31,429,891.) Of these, three millions nine hundred and fifty-one thousand eight hundred and one are slaves.

THE OFFICES.

The President has informed the Secretary of State that he shall decide on no more applications for consulships at present.

The President has decided not to appoint any of his Illinois friends to the marshalship of this district. He will give it to some old and respected citizen of position and influence. The office is worth about twelve thousand dollars per annum.

DANGER OF THE SECESSION OF VIRGINIA.

Hon. George W. Summers of Virginia has telegraphed to the President from the Virginia Convention, urging an immediate call of an extra session of Congress and the adoption of conciliatory measures. A fair canvass of the Convention shows that only three votes are wanting to pass the ordinance of secession.

It is thought here that the Union men in the Virginia Convention will follow the example of the Union men in Arkansas, and consent to have the ordinance of secession passed, with a clause submitting it to the people, for they believe it never would be adopted.

TREASURY MATTERS.

The Secretary of the Treasury advertised on Saturday for eight millions of the seventeen millions remaining of the loan authorized at the last session of Congress, which sum he considers will be sufficient to meet the accruing expenses of the current fiscal year. This result is better than was expected, and speaks well for the improving condition of things. The revenues and finances manifest a most encouraging improvement under the management of Secretary Chase.

It is now generally admitted that some decided policy must be adopted to neutralize the effect of the low tariff of the Southern Confederacy.

THE PRESIDENT'S LEVEE.

The levee of the President on Friday night was well attended. The east room and the apartments adjacent were filled to overflowing. The President appeared in excellent spirits, while Mrs. Lincoln received her guests with much grace. Few Senators and members of Congress were present, as there are not many in the city. The Foreign Ministers all attended.

MORE ABOUT THE APPOINTMENTS.

The Senate Committee refused to report the nomination of Holloway of Indiana as Commissioner of Patents, on the ground of his presumed incompetency. This is believed to be a poor excuse. The Consulates at Havana and Marseilles, which, with some others, are vacant, will, it is understood, be filled immediately. Pangborn, of Boston, desires the former place.

THE PRESIDENT'S HEALTH.

The President attended church to-day. His health is better, and also that of his family.

The Wrong Customer.

A curious case of mistaken identity occurred in a disreputable house the other night, and has just come to my hearing. A lanky individual, who certainly has a little of the "way down East" in his cut, was set upon by a party of ferocious military men belonging to the Southern army; he was told that he was the Yankee Abolitionist rascal they had been looking for. He was cut in several places, and robbed of a hundred and fifty dollars. The cream of the joke is that he was one of the F. F. Vs. spoken of above, who had come all the way to Charleston to enlist in King Cotton's service.—*Charleston Cor. N. Y. Tribune.*

☞ The Germans of Texas for the most part are dead set against Secession. In Fredericksburg, 337 Union and 16 Disunion votes were cast.

FOR THE LADIES.

Opening Day in New York.

[From the N. Y. Tribune, 22d.]

SPRING FASHIONS.

Oh! ladies of New York and Brooklyn—ye who are wont to find a balm for all troubles, domestic or otherwise, in a promenade through the various elegant temples of fashion on the high-carnival day of the season—what a disappointment the storm of yesterday brought! And such a storm! A tearing, roaring, biting wind—a blinding, penetrating storm—a thick leaden sky, from which the sun had hopelessly seceded—and a deluge of mud and water in the streets. The bravest of the fair could scarcely have been expected to brave all this; yet the halls of fashion were not quite yet deserted. All ladies of taste have an unconquerable love for the capricious goddess, and many, many of them will follow her through storm and sunshine. This will be an eventful year for Fashion, and for her lady-followers. The troubles, national and political, have not dimmed a jewel in the aforesaid goddess's coronet. 'Tis true that the calls made upon her by her Southern country friends are not quite so numerous as usual at this season, but her home activity is surprising, all things considered. To brighten the eyes and cheer the hearts of all the lady readers of the *Tribune* who dared not face the elements yesterday, a special reporter was dispatched to glean all information to be had relative to the new and beautiful in fashion, for the Spring and Summer season of 1861.

THE DRESS.

There has been a complete change in the form and trimming of dresses, and one which will create some commotion among ladies, short and ladies tall, ladies stout and ladies small. This change has not been brought about without a struggle. For a year past the leading queens of beauty and of fashion—those women who look lovely in any bonnet and every dress—have endeavored to introduce the gored skirt, formerly worn by their stately grandmothers. Their efforts were unavailing for a time, and many ladies hoped the thing would fall. But the devotees of gored skirts persisted, and the year 1861, Spring and Summer, will witness their triumph. The gored dress will soon be the rage, and from specimens seen yesterday one feels compelled to say that it must be extremely becoming, especially to tall figures. A strange fact in relation to these gored dresses is this: They have not been worn since the days of the American Revolution. Our patriotic grandmothers of those glorious days wore them, and now this unique fashion has returned to adorn the daughters of another day of revolution. Truly, this is a noteworthy freak of fashion.

But the gored dress of our time is slightly different from those of the past. The dress of eighty years ago had but two breadths in the skirt, and the waist was directly under the armpits. While the one of 1861 has from six to seven yards width around the bottom of the skirt, and a corsage elegantly fitted, being neither too long nor too short. For morning *negligé* the skirt and corsage are cut in one piece, with a tight or half bishop sleeve. For dinner dress the corsage is detached in front, thus relieving it of its morning robe appearance. The sleeves and skirt are richly and elegantly trimmed. From three to eight small flounces are worn on the bottom of the dress—the corsage very high and plain, and sometimes open at the throat, surplice fashion. Ladies must remember that all elegant dinner and evening dresses will be made with the open flowing sleeve. All *negligé* and promenade dresses will have the tight puffed or the half open coat sleeve. The mousquetaire collar and cuffs will be very much worn for morning costume, but small linen bands will be more fashionable.

The new dress goods for the coming season are very chaste and beautiful in pattern. In silks and baréges the ground colors for promenade are various shades of gray, brown and green; but the grays seem the favorable colors. English baréges will be made in gored dresses, having one large flounce on the bottom of the skirt. English grenadines—a much more elegant and expensive fabric—will be made in seven or eight flounces.

A lovely silk, entirely new, is called the Prince of Wales plume. The design is a white curled ostrich plume, with a few leaves of "forget-me-not" entwined, very royal and showy, and certainly very tender, on a plain ground. These silks may be had in all the favorite colors. The color of the "forget-me-not" leaves varies with the color of the silk, but the plume is white in all. This is *the* silk of the season, and many pleasant recollections, no doubt, will revive in the hearts of the wearers of the graceful youth it will recall to their minds. Another new feature in silks is the narrow stripe—the pin-stripe, as it is called—which will be a decided favorite. This silk comes also in the various leading colors. A very handsome fabric for late spring and summer is the Mozambique cloth. This will be worn a great deal for traveling-dresses. It will be made up, of course, in the gored pattern, and will make the neatest and prettiest little gored mantle to match that ever delighted an elegant woman's eyes. The color of the Mozambique cloth is a soft gray, with a silken gloss, and the material is of that most desirable kind for ladies, which never looks tumbled, kind of wiry softness. This cloth is nearly two yards wide, and is only $1.50 per yard.

THE CLOAKS AND MANTLES.

The cloaks for the season will have nothing startlingly new except a bias circular, very long and very full, which has a hood of an indescribable shape, and which, as the saying is, must be seen to be appreciated. The ladies may, however, form some idea of it by supposing a large circular cape, gathered in fan shape in the center, and having the ends folded up and trimmed with very large rosettes. This garment is the "Princess Mantle." Black silks and ladies' cloths will be very much worn in paletots, with deep plain capes. A new article for summer wear is the Grenadine shawl. There are not many of these pretty shawls imported, but they will form a very gay feature in Summer fashions. They are to be had in pure white, black, with brocaded border and raised leaves of the most striking colors, and also in blue and brown.

THE BONNETS.

These beautiful things—the bonnets—are, thank Heaven, no smaller than those worn in the past season. The new Paris shape is very *distingué*, but it will disappoint some of the ladies who are trying to introduce the flat Marie Stuart fronts. Ladies have tried very often to introduce the Marie Stuart, but must yield to fashion and console themselves with the thought that the Marie Stuart bonnet is only becoming to young and handsome faces, and that is the reason they will not take. The new shape for the season is worn very high, close to the lower part of the face, and slopes very much from the "tip" to the crown. At Madame Harris's, in Broadway, some very elegant ones may be seen. One of lavender silk, with a white lace front and a cape of rich blonde, was very charming. It had a simple trimming of pansies and lilies half buried in folds of the softest lace. Ruches will be worn still, but not generally. The hair will be worn in curls and in braids in the bonnets as was the fashion before ruches came in vogue. They will, however, still be worn in some of the most stylish bonnets. The trimmings for the bonnets will be simple—lace and small flowers, in clusters and loops on the top, or as nearly on the top of the bonnet, as it is possible to get them. Fancy straws will be very much worn this spring and summer. A great many costly ones have been imported.

Casualty on the Hackensack Railroad.

A LOCOMOTIVE, TENDER AND CAR, WITH TWENTY PASSENGERS, PLUNGE INTO AN OPEN DRAW—SAFETY OF THE PASSENGERS ATTRIBUTED TO AN IRON CAR.

[From the N. Y. Times, 22.]

A casualty, which was fortunately not attended with fatal results, occurred Wednesday evening at the draw-bridge of the New York and Erie Railroad, which crosses the Hackensack River, about 7 miles from Jersey City. The New York and Hackensack train, consisting of a locomotive, tender, and a very long iron car, in which were about twenty passengers, including two ladies, left Jersey City at 6:25 p. m. Upon approaching the Hackensack bridge, the engineer, Benjamin Carley, observed white lights standing upon the bridge, but did not see the red ball which was raised as a signal for the train to stop. He was not, therefore, aware of the danger until the locomotive reached the end of the bridge, when he threw the brakes down, but in consequence of the snow and ice on the rails, the wheels did not take hold, and a moment afterwards the locomotive plunged off, and went to the bottom of the river, which, at that point, is 27 feet deep. The engineer went down with it, and sustained severe bruises. He managed to extricate himself, however, and rising to the surface, seized hold of some broken timber, and making his way to a pile was afterwards rescued.

The fireman, Theodore Van Buren, jumped from the locomotive into the river, and saved himself by swimming to the shore.

The iron car passed over the tender, and struck against the abutment on the opposite side with such force as to break in the end. It gradually sunk into the water several feet. There were five passengers in the fore part of the car, which is partitioned off as a smoking car. As the car sunk down they were immersed until the water was up to their necks, when they broke out a window and succeeded in saving themselves. The passengers in the main part of the car were hurled forward with considerable force, but it is stated that none of them were seriously injured. In a short time they were all rescued.

At the moment the train ran off a schooner was in the act of passing through the draw, and her bowsprit was driven through the fore part of the iron car and broken off.

Information of the accident was immediately sent to Jersey City, when the Division Superintendent, Mr. Taylor, went to the scene of the accident with a locomotive and a gang of men. Precautions were taken to prevent further accident from approaching trains, and after some delay the passengers were sent on to Hackensack. The engineer, Carley, was taken to the hospital in Jersey City, where he was attended to by the City Physician, Dr. Quidor. He is badly bruised about the hips and body, but it is thought will recover. The conductor Richard A. Doremus, received some injuries, but not of a serious nature. The obstructions in the draw will not be removed before Friday. The trains, however, pass on another track. The engine was a new one, and cost $7,500.

THE CITY.

WHAT IT MAY COME TO.—Carving up the American fowl: Which meat do you prefer, *white* or *dark?*

☞ The gentleman who borrowed the April number of the *National Quarterly* from the TRIBUNE editorial rooms, will confer a favor by returning it immediately.

SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.—Gilbert & Sampson sell this morning, at 82 Lake street, a large assortment of splendid second-hand furniture.

THE WEATHER.—Yesterday was milder, and at nightfall gave indications of a thunder storm. There was little rainfall, but the lightning about the middle of the evening was very vivid.

PASSION WEEK.—Divine service and lecture this evening, and every evening (except Saturday) this week, in St. Ansgarius Church, corner Indiana and Franklin street, at 7 1-2 o'clock.

☞ Our readers will keep in mind the sale of piano fortes, by Gilbert & Sampson, this morning, as it is an opportunity never before offered in this city, for those who are in want of a Piano.

"TRUMPS" READY.—"Trumps," a novel, by Geo. W. Curtis, and the Eclectic Magazine for April, have been received by John R. Walsh, at his book and periodical depot, corner Madison street and Custom House Place.

THE ECLECTIC MAGAZINE for April has been received by McNally & Co., 81 Dearborn st. This number is beautifully embellished with two steel engravings—Portrait of "Don Pedro II., Emperor of Brazil," and "Lord Russell parting with his family, previous to his execution,"—together with a full complement of well-selected reading matter.

FIRE.—On Monday morning, about one o'clock, a fire broke out in the two story building, No. 191 Milwaukee Avenue, occupied by Joseph Wild as a fruit store, entirely consuming it. Loss $300, covered by insurance in the Ætna Company. The adjoining building, No. 193, occupied as a junk shop, was damaged to the amount of $100.

MORALS AT JACKSON HALL.—The reporter of the *Democrat*, on the roof of Jackson Hall on Saturday night, with a whisky bottle in his pocket, saw a sight, if we are to trust to his own narrative, which conveys a fearful warning against the use of such beverages. Spectral eagles, rats and rattlesnakes have before this told the same story of the evils of whisky. One would not believe, however, that it would be necessary in Jackson Hall to go as high as the roof to get the lesson and the warning.

PERSONAL.—Mr. Trusx, of the McGregor *Press*, published at McGregor, Iowa, the commercial point of northern Iowa and southern Minnesota, is in town, and will call upon our business men with a view of calling their attention to the importance of making an effort to secure the trade of that section of the Northwest. The *Press* has always favored Chicago interests; and those of our business men who wish to extend their trade in that section, will find the *Press* an excellent medium in which to advertise.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELLS.—Notwithstanding the pluvious state of the atmosphere last night, Bryan Hall was filled by a delighted audience to hear these excellent minstrels. As the bills truly say, the quartette of this company is undoubtedly the best that ever visited Chicago, and probably the best that ever traveled. There is an apparent want of cultivation in some of the voices. The "Tyrolese Warblers," and the duet of "Robin Rough," with the stump speech, are alone worth the price of admission. There is nothing in the whole programme of the "Campbells" that can offend the most fastidious, and though under the guise of burnt cork the lover of good music will be as well pleased with the songs *they* sing as though in the "Academy" surrounded by silks and satins, and with all the accompaniments of Ullman or Strakosch's regime.

MARINE MATTERS.—The early birds of lake navigation have had a hard time of it, in the weather of the past week or ten days. We have experienced scarcely any more severe, at an average, during the entire winter past. There have been snow squalls, and all varieties of wind ranging to a perfect gale.

The temperature, too, has been unusually low for the season. Ice has made fast and firm at the Straits and deferred the prospects of speedy opening. All of the vessels that have come in from having experiences outside tell hard stories of these perilous encounters. We are happy to learn that the schooner W. H. Hinsdale, reported lost a day or two since, has arrived safely.

The grain men are looking anxiously for the earliest hint of a let up in the gripe of old Winter, at Mackinaw. We are informed that the tug McQueen will be sent down as soon as may be deemed expedient, to bring back from the Straits an accurate account of the condition of matters there. The call for relief of our grain storage facilities is a serious one, and no sweeter music is coveted by owners than the rush of the cereals down the hatchways of vessels now in waiting here.

Duty Free.

Foreign goods, duty free, imported by way of New Orleans, have been received within a few days past by Chicago merchants. These goods (cloths) were, of course, received at New Orleans, no questions asked, and a small amount of caution in shipment thence by rail did the rest. Manifestly this will be a profitable method of importing, but at present it will not do to boast of, since if the Custom House officials get an inkling of what is being done, a seizure of these contraband goods will follow. No merchant possessed of a high moral sense, would any more willingly cheat the Government under which he lives of its honest dues, than he would rob his partner or his porter, but too many consciences permit a distinction between cheating the Custom House and cheating at the counting room, while indeed there is none. The present and prospective results of free trade in the Confederate States will call for a movement at Washington looking to its check, or possibly countercheck.

COMMON COUNCIL MEETING.—A regular meeting of the Common Council was held last evening. Present all but two of the Aldermen. A petition from citizens of the Tenth Ward, asking for the location of a Steam Fire Engine in that section of the city, was referred to an appropriate committee.

A discussion took place, protracted to some length, on the on the resolution offered at a previous meeting, to expel Ald. Myers for violation of the ordinance forbidding any Alderman to hold an office under the city, the Alderman in question holding a position on the Committee on Old Claims. Referred finally to Judiciary Committee.

The sealed bids were opened for contracts on the new public school house to be built on the corner of Wabash avenue and Twelfth street. These were read by the Clerk as follows:

A. Lloyd, carpentry, $6,300; R. Conner, masonry, $6,300; do. do. plastering, 7,100; J. H. Hitchcock, painting, &c., $1,300; A. M. Tindell, carpentry, $6,500; J. McDowell, do., $6,494; Hugh Lewis, plastering, $880; James Burk, do. $1,067; Messrs. Cook, cut stone, $1,619; E. Watkin, do. $1,285; A. L. Miller, do. $1,175; G. H. West & Co. do. $1,300; P. Reynolds, do., $1,385; T. A. Spingley, do. $1,475; F. Greenhill, do., $1,083; Dickinson & Babcock, do. 1,488; G. Barnsfeather & Co. do. 1,137; Richards & Sprawley, do. 1,250; Mark Clifford, do. 1,250; Brugan & Marshall, do. 1,709; Atkinson & Co. do. 1,300; J. Bernard, do. 1,190; W. Meehan, do. 1,200; W. H. Reynolds, do. 4,788; T. Menard, do. 4,373; W. Donahoe & Co. do. 4,600; Haney & Campbell, do. 4,694; William McEwen, do. 5,317; Thomas Wyls, do. 5,300; R. S. Galloway, do. 5,650; C. P. McKay, do. 4,900; A. Cudmore & Co. do. 4,996; B. F. Harriott, do. 5,725; Allen Clark, do. 6,787; E. Cofey, do. 6,000; Same for whole building, 18,000; W. A. Farber, carpentry, $4,136; Wm. Connelly, plastering, 800; C. Donahoe, do. 800; G. Peep's painting, &c., $1,089; G. A. Free, do., $745; B. W. Walsh, do. $1,046; F. Neef, do., $1,485; Sharpe & Worley, do., $750; C. Melbourn, do. $3,500; E. & J. McMillen, do. $4,796; J. C. Hike, do. $4,900; A. Fitzsimmons, do., $3,890; same, for plastering, $775; J. Wood, masonry, Sherman, do. $4,744; Grant & Knight, with plastering, $4,623.

The Mayor announced that these bids would be referred to the proper Committee of the Common Council, the Comptroller, and the Board of Education, to decide upon and award to successful competitors.

The Council then proceeded to canvass the votes cast at the late city election on the Charter amendments.

Letters for California—New Arrangement.

By an enactment of Congress at the last session, the Overland Mail service to California was directed to be changed from the Southern route, from St. Louis and Memphis by Fort Smith and El Paso to San Francisco, to the Central route,—that is, from St. Joseph by Salt Lake City (or Denver City) to Placerville, California, and to run six times a week. The contractors have accepted the provisions of this law, and will proceed to withdraw their stock from the former route and place it on the latter; but as this process will consume time, the only communication with the Pacific, during the period between this date and the first of June next, will be by steamer from New York by way of Aspinwall, and Panama. Of course, as soon as the contractor's arrangement, are perfected on the Central route, correspondence will again take the Overland transit.

But for information we would state that on the Southern route local service will be continued between El Paso and San Diego in connection with the San Antonio line, supplying Camp Stockton, Fort Davis, San Elizario, El Paso, Mesilla, Tuscon, Casa Blanca, Fort Yuma and San Diego. Correspondence for those places will be dispatched to New Orleans, thence by way of San Antonio.

This arrangement goes into effect at our Post Office immediately.

The Jewish Passover.

Today, the 15th day of Nissan, according to Jewish chronology, the Israelites all over the world celebrate a truly abolition holiday—their Pasah, or Passover. This day is kept in memory of the deliverance of the Israelites out of the Egyptian slavery, and though more than 3,000 years have passed since that event, by which the Hebrew nation was born, still to-day the Israelites praise every year the Lord most fervently for such deliverance; and, on the evenings of these holidays every Jewish family is assembled in its respective house in festive circle, and by hymns and songs express their thanks for being freemen. Taking the history of their people, and considering further, that still, in many parts of our globe, their co-religionists are oppressed, deprived of their natural rights, and looked upon as an inferior race, it is no wonder that the bulk of our Jewish fellow-citizens belong to the anti-slavery party, and fight in the ranks of the Republicans. They consider it their duty to accelerate the arrival of the time when *every* chain of bondage is broken, and *all* mankind celebrate their great Pasah. True, the Jewish Synagogue in America is also blessed with some pro-slavery divines, just as well as the Christian churches. But, happily, such abnormities as Rev. Dr. Wise of Cincinnati, and Rev. Dr. Raphall of New York, are scarce amongst our Israelites, and are the exception to the rule.

Passion Week.

This week is the closing one of Lent. It is called, by a large body of Christians, Holy Week, and dates from Palm Sunday. On every day it is the custom of the Episcopal Church to commemorate the events which transpired in the life of the Saviour by a service and discourse based upon the topics narrated in the Gospels. In olden time it was customary to rehearse, on every day of this week the events which are still observed, in order to impress upon their minds the history of their redemption. But a perversion of the original simplicity was introduced, and the clergy in an ignorant age invented scenic representations of the events, one of which, (the Fast of Washing) has been retained till lately. Thus grew up those dramas called Mysteries, or Scripture Plays, which in time became painfully profane. But this does not hinder pastor and people, parent and child, from rehearsing day by day what Jesus did for them.

Thus the Mysteries of Monday to be thought of were, the morning walk from Bethany, the cursing of the barren fig tree, as a symbol of the Jewish nation, the second closing of the temple, and the return at nightfall to the Mount of Olives. As it was dark, in all probability, the Disciples, as they passed by, failed to observe that the fig tree was already withered.

The events of Tuesday, according to the harmony of the Gospels, are remarkable. As our Lord, with His disciples, passed the fig-tree, on their way to the city, they were appalled to see that it had withered away so soon. In the Temple, the Saviour spoke of His parables, on this day, and among others, that of the vineyard and the wicked husbandman. As He left the Temple, He was led, by the pride which the disciples showed in its magnificence, to foretell its speedy ruin; and seated on the Mount of Olives, He enlarged upon it as a type of the end of the world. As the sun was setting, He foretold His hour as fast approaching. Thus He abandoned to-day the Temple forever to its fate; and the Jewish people were given over to their own devices, in punishment for their rejection of the Messiah.

The Jews observe this week, also, in strictest form, allowing no food to be cooked, no fire to be made upon the hearth, and no light in their dwellings. They eat unleavened, or what is called Passover bread. P.

Mechanics' Institute.

The election of officers of the Institute for the ensuing year takes place to-day; polls open from 2 to 8 o'clock P. M. This election is an important one for the Institute, and considerable interest seems to be manifested in the result. The following tickets have been nominated:

REGULAR TICKET.
For President,
W. W. BOYINGTON.
For Vice President,
JAMES HOLLINGSWORTH.
For Recording Secretary,
H. D. FRENCH.
For Corresponding Secretary,
G. P. UPTON.
For Treasurer,
W. B. HIBBARD.
Managers,
J. M. LOOMIS, J. W. NEWELL,
J. M. JOHNSON, D. D. DRISCOLL,
L. A. HAMBLEN, ISAAC SPEER,
A. M. WARD, H. N. FRISBIE.

OPPOSITION TICKET.
For President,
R. H. FOSS.
For Vice President,
PETER PAGE.
For Recording Secretary,
H. D. FRENCH.
For Corresponding Secretary,
G. P. UPTON.
For Treasurer,
W. B. HIBBARD.
Managers,
SANFORD JOHNSON, L. L. BOND,
J. W. ROBERTS, F. M. CHAPMAN,
C. S. ENGLE, J. M. JOHNSON,
C. MASON, O. L. WHEELOCK.

INDEPENDENT TICKET.
For President,
N. S. BOUTON.
For Vice President,
L. A. HAMBLEN.
For Corresponding Secretary,
C. C. FLINT.
For Recording Secretary,
H. D. FRENCH.
For Treasurer,
W. B. HIBBARD.
Managers,
PETER PAGE, J. W. ROBERTS,
D. D. DRISCOLL, ROBERT KNIGHT,
J. T. CHAMBERS, J. W. NEWELL,
J. M. LOOMIS, JOHN McEWEN.

POLICE.—The Police Commissioners were in session yesterday, but nothing has transpired as to their action, if indeed any was agreed upon. There are several candidates being pushed for the offices of Superintendent and Captain, for both of which only the best men should be chosen.

GAS FIXTURES.—The largest stock ever offered in Chicago just received, and for sale cheap at the Old Stand at 73 Clark St. H. M. WILMARTH. mh20-6t

☞ All should not fail to read the advertisement of Prof. Wood in to-days paper. mh-1y

☞ For ANY operation upon your teeth, or for PERFECT artificial work of any desirable style, call on Dr. Albaugh, No. 39 West Randolph st. ja26-3m

☞ Cook & McLain, 89 Dearborn street, have made their price for cleaning and dyeing gent's garments less than any other house in the city. 64

☞ See advertisement of "Hard Rubber Rigg's Truss"—has cured cases of twenty years standing in this City.

☞ The following extracts from a few of many testimonials giving evidence of the efficiency of BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, or Cough Lozenges, may be read with interest by public speakers, singers, and others, requiring the same article.

From Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, who has used the Troches five years.—"I have never changed my mind respecting them from the first, except to think yet better of that which I began in thinking well of. I do not hesitate to say that in so far as I have had an opportunity of comparison, your Troches are pre-eminently the best, and the first, of the great Lozenge School."

From Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D. New York.—"I consider your Lozenges an excellent article for their purposes, and recommend their use to public speakers."

From Mr. C. H. Gardner, Principal of the Rutger's Female Institute, New York.—"I have been afflicted with Bronchitis during the past winter, and found no relief until I found your Troches." Sold by all Druggists.

☞ Savage's Ursina, the only pure Bear's Grease, an elegant pomade for the Hair. The genuine at Sargent's Pharmacy, Randolph and State street.

DIED.

In this city, March —, of Consumption, WILLIAM CROPSEY, aged 22 years. His end was peace.

In this city, on the morning of the 25th inst., of Lung Fever, ANNIE WARREN, daughter of Job and Hannah Carpenter, aged 3½ months.

Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday (to-day) at 2½ o'clock P. M. from the residence, No. 84 West Lake street. (Union Park.)

In this city, on the 25th inst. DELIA ANN, youngest daughter of John G. and Ellen Mitchell, aged 16 years and 3 months.

Funeral from their residence, corner of Peck and Fulton streets, Wednesday (27) at 2½ o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

☞ New York City and Bridgeport, Conn., papers please copy.

SLOAT'S SEWING MACHINE. The Only Machine Having the ELLIPTIC HOOK, Making the LOCK STITCH, which is alike on both sides of the fabric, and having a positive upper and under tension. Every Machine Warranted. ☞ We give full instructions and guarantee the practical working on all kinds of fabric, thick or thin, without change of tension. MASON & EASTER, SOLE AGENTS FOR THE NORTHWEST, 54 CLARK STREET, Under the New Sherman House. AGENTS WANTED in every town and city in the Northwest. mh15-61-1y

NAYLOR & COMPANY'S Cast Steel CHURCH AND FIRE ALARM BELLS. We are prepared to fill orders for these CELEBRATED BELLS At New York Prices, With Freight Added. Every Bell is WARRANTED for one year with fair and proper usage. If a bell should break after a year half price is allowed in exchange for a new one. For full particulars send for Circulars to TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., Agents and Importers of Hardware and Tin Plate, 62 LAKE STREET, Chicago.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.) The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Will dispatch every Saturday their full power Clyde built iron steamships CITY OF NEW YORK, EDINBURGH, CITY OF BALTIMORE, KANGAROO, CITY OF WASHINGTON, GLASGOW, CITY OF MANCHESTER, VIGO, ETNA, BOSPHORUS. Rates of passage as low as by any other line. Passengers forwarded to all the principal cities of Europe. Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets in Chicago to great advantage. These Steamers have superior accommodations, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in WATER TIGHT IRON SECTIONS, and carry patent fire annihilators. For further information apply to CLEGHORN, LECKIE & CO., General Western Agents, 13 Lasalle street, Chicago. ☞ Exchange on Europe sold in sums of £1 and upwards.

BOAT LAMPS. ALL KINDS OF LAMPS ALTERED TO BURN KEROSENE OIL With Patent Silver Reflectors. Just the thing for CANAL BOATS, Propellers and Sail Vessels, AT THE LAMP AND OIL EMPORIUM, CHAS. L. NOBLE, 122 .... CLARK STREET .... 122 [mh14-e345-6m1stp]

CASH ADVANCES MADE ON SHIPMENTS TO MESSRS. S. H. KENNEDY & CO., New Orleans, By MELLEN & OLMSTED, No. 184 South Water street.

ALL KINDS OF SEWING MACHINES Repaired by J. J. Vreeland, Brick Building on Alley rear of 125 Wells street.

☞ Oak Orchard Acid Spring Water.—Pamphlets containing the opinions of celebrated Chemists and Physicians respecting the use of this WATER in the case of many diseases of the human system, will be supplied gratis on application to J. H. REED & CO., Wholesale Druggists, Chicago. ☞ CALL FOR A PAMPHLET.

To Rent.

TO RENT—A first-class Brick Dwelling on North Side, with all modern improvements, location desirable. Possession given first of May or before. Apply at McCormick's Reaper Factory to C. A. SPRING, JR.

TO RENT—A Farm on the South Western Plank Road, within a mile and one-half of the City limits—40 acres—30 of which is in a high state of cultivation, well fenced, good house and sheds. For particulars apply to GEORGE STEEL, Esq., or J. J. RICHARDS, foot of Lasalle street.

TO RENT.—Offices and Lodging Rooms. ALSO—SIX WELL LIGHTED ROOMS For any light and quiet Manufacturing Business. Apply to B. F. SHERMAN, Room No. 18 at 124 Dearborn street.

TO RENT—The large Store, No. 23 Lake street, adjoining the Store of Messrs. Weber, Williams & Yale, and of Messrs. Cooley, Farwell & Co. for one or five years. Terms made known on application at No. 22 Washington street, south west corner of Wabash avenue. PETER PAGE.

TO RENT—A desirable Residence ON MICHIGAN AVENUE, Furnished or unfurnished, near Ringgold Place, to a responsible prompt paying tenant. Apply to NELSON HAYDON, Cor. Market and Randolph street.

TO RENT—Dwelling House No. 231 Wabash avenue. Terms, $600 per annum; or the premises would be sold on easy terms. Address G. ROSSITER, Lake Forest.

TO RENT CHEAP.—A four story Brick store, with cellar, 20 by 163 feet, constructed for storage, but can be used to advantage by manufacturers. Apply to GEO. W. ADAMS, office in rear of 180 North Water street, Chicago.

FOR RENT.—From May 1st., the store and offices, No. 45 Clark street, Opposite the Sherman House. Apply to Dr. BRAINARD, No. 45 Clark street, (Up-stairs.)

TO RENT.—The residence of the subscriber, corner of Cass and Michigan streets, with the garden and stable attached. The house is spacious and contains all the modern improvements. J. H. KINZIE.

TO RENT—Store and Cellar No. 181 Kinzie street under Foster House, with good Stable on the alley. First rate stand for Commission House. Possession given immediately. Also Stores with good Cellars under each of No. [illegible] Kinzie street; and, also Stores with Cellars No. 41 and 43 North Clark street, under Foster House. Possession given immediately. Apply to GEORGE F. FOSTER or M. H. BAXTER, at Foster House, corner North Clark and Kinzie street.

TO RENT—Stores Nos. 130 and 132 South Water street. Rooms over Nos. 1, 3 and 5 South Clark street. Rent low. TALMAN WHEELER.

NOTICE.—To rent or sell, a beautiful Summer Residence in the TOWN OF EVANSTON, Near the depot in that place, about eleven miles from Chicago. This premises is known as the Hanson House. For particulars inquire of GEORGE HUNTOON, Esq., of that place.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—One of the finest opportunities is offered to any one desirous of going into the GROCERY BUSINESS And wishing to purchase the entire stock and fixtures of an old and well established grocery, doing a fine business. For information address P. O. Box 4104.

LAKE & SOUTH WATER ST. STORES TO RENT. I have several desirable stores on the above named streets which will be for rent on the first of April or May. Apply to T. W. WADSWORTH.

New Advertisements.

C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the Northwest.

50 Bbls. CHOICE CRANBERRIES, for sale by NEWELL SNOW, Corner of Clark and Madison street.

WATSON V. COE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF Pork, Flour, Grain and Stock. No. 216½ South Water Street, Chicago, Illinois. WATSON V. COE, WM. H. RICE, S. L. UNDERWOOD.

TO LEASE OR FOR SALE, ON long time, three lots on West Lake, and four on West Harrison streets. Would exchange, with part cash, for inside property. Apply to GRIFFIN BROS. Room No. 8, Pomeroy's Building, South Water street, or address P. O. box 1278.

WANTED—To Rent, or to buy in exchange for choice Illinois Land, a House on the South side for a small family. Address Post Office Box 1830.

BOARD WANTED—With two Furnished Rooms, for two single gentlemen, in the South Division and north of Harrison street. Private family preferred. References exchanged. Address "H." P. O. Drawer 5826.

TO RENT.—The first-class House, No. 494 Wabash avenue, is for rent to a first-class tenant for one or more years from May 1st. Apply to H. G. LOOMIS, at Marine Bank.

TRAVELER WANTED—A gentleman of good address and well acquainted in this State is wanted to travel for a Produce Commission House. Answer to Drawer 6182, stating where and when he can be seen and giving references.

WANTED—An energetic man with from $200 to $500. Such a man can realize $75 per month, procure a permanent business, and have his investment secured. Address "G. C." Tribune Office, when and where an interview can be had.

TO RENT—Several Dwelling Houses pleasantly situated in the North Division. Apply to F. W. NEWHALL, No. 18 South Clark st.

WANTED—A Neat and Tidy German, English or American Protestant girl, from 14 to 17 years of, to take care of a child one and a half years old. Apply at room 20, Metropolitan Hall, bringing good reference.

TO LEASE.—Wharfing Lot on South Branch, 167 feet by 180 feet deep to Franklin street, between Van Buren and Harrison streets, with a good dock, suitable for Lumber, Wood, Coal or Stone Yard. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON, Room No. 3 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—A Second Hand Buggy, in good repair. Inquire at WRIGHT & CURRIER'S Livery Stable, Michigan street.

BUSINESS NOTICE.—Any person desirous of buying into an old established Flour, Feed and Grain Business in a good location may hear of a party wishing to sell by addressing "A. B. C." Box 3645 Chicago Post Office. The party wishing to sell has business calling him East. There is a good trade connected with the store.

BOARDING.—Board for two gentlemen and their wives, and four single gentlemen, in a very desirable location on Wabash avenue. For further particulars inquire at No. 96 State street of S. S. MOTT & Co.

$20,000 To Loan from One to Five Years, IN SUMS TO SUIT. B. F. DOWNING & CO., 28 South Clark street.

NEW EVENING PAPER.—The first number of the CHICAGO DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH will be issued on the 18th day of April. It will be printed with new type on paper of the first quality, and, in size, will be a medium between the largest and the smallest of the present Chicago Dailies. It will be delivered to city subscribers at ten cents a week, and to mail subscribers at $4.00 a year. The weekly edition will be entitled the CHICAGO WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, and will contain the reading matter of the Daily, including political articles, foreign intelligence, news of the week, literary notices, agricultural matter, &c. The Weekly will be sent to mail subscribers at $1 a year. It is the intention of the proprietors to make this paper an especial manner to the wants of the BUSINESS COMMUNITY. It will accordingly be found to contain, without regard to expense, every quality and feature that can make it interesting and valuable to business men, such as market reports, money articles, telegraphic dispatches, and all other matters of interest to the commercial public. It will not be surpassed by any journal of the present day. Further information will be given in the Prospectus, which will shortly be published in full. Address Agent of "Telegraph Printing Company," Room 2 Kingsbury Block.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—One of the finest Marble Front Houses in Chicago, is four stories high, and contains fourteen rooms, exclusive of Closets, Pantries and Bath Rooms. Bath room is supplied with hot and cold water, and is warmed throughout by furnace. This house has all the modern improvements, and is one of the most thoroughly built houses in the city, having been built expressly for and under the inspection of the present owner. Connection with it is a fine Brick Stable, 20x35, with carriage, and well furnished. Also a Grape House 80 feet long. THE FURNITURE IN SAID HOUSE FOR SALE. For further particulars inquire of GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers, 82 Lake street.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A fine span of Carriage Horses will be sold cheap for cash or exchanged for goods. They are both Iron Greys, and drive well together. They can be seen by calling for three days or more at 52 State street, at TALCOTT'S Boarding Stable.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between S. O. Barnum, R. S. Barnum and Samuel Barnum, under style of "Barnum Bros.," was dissolved on the first day of February last by mutual consent, S. O. Barnum retiring from the firm. R. S. Barnum and Samuel Barnum will continue the business under same name, viz: BARNUM BROS., And will pay all debts owing by the late firm, and receive all amounts due to late firm. Chicago, March 21st, 1861. S. O. BARNUM, R. S. BARNUM, SAML. BARNUM.

C. MORGAN, 199 Lake Street, Will, up to 1st of May next, sell for LESS THAN COST His large and rich stock of CABINET FURNITURE AND CHAIRS, Comprising one of the largest and best stocks in the West, such as Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut Parlor and Bedroom suits, Oak Extension Dining Tables, Hat Trees, Bureaus, and other articles too numerous to mention; all or which will be sold cheap for cash.

TO CHARTER.—Five First-Class Sailing Vessels To carry Grain to Buffalo, will be chartered by the single trip or season.

TO RENT. Twenty-Five Houses, desirably located, will be rented cheap to responsible, prompt-paying tenants.

GROUND TO RENT. Desirable Lots for a term of years, to persons wishing to improve them. JAS. D. SHERMAN, 12 State street, (up-stairs.)

☞ An Important Discovery for the cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs and Colds. THE MAKORA ARABICA, Discovered by a Missionary while traveling in Arabia. The Makora Arabica cures Consumption. The Makora Arabica cures Bronchitis. The Makora Arabica cures Sore Throat, Coughs and Colds. The Makora Arabica cures Asthma, Scrofula and impurities of the blood. This unequaled remedy is now for the first time introduced to the public. It was providentially discovered by a missionary while traveling in Arabia. He was cured of Consumption by its use after his case was pronounced hopeless by learned physicians in Europe. We import the MAKORA ARABICA direct from Smyrna, through the house of Cleon & Gylippus, and we have always on hand a full supply put up in bottles ready for use with full directions. Price one dollar per bottle. Sent by mail, on receipt of price, and 24 cents for postage. For sale wholesale and retail by LEEDS, GILMORE & CO., Importers of Drugs and Medicines, No. 61 Liberty-st., New York. Sold also by druggists generally.

SUMNER'S HORSE LINIMENT is used and recommended by the following well known Sportsmen of the Turf, and Horse Dealers, as the best Liniment ever compounded for the cure of SPRAINS, GALLS, SORES, THE BIG SCRATCHES, CUTS, AND FOOT ROT IN SHEEP. And have volunteered their names as references, after having used it several years. It is also a certain remedy for the mange upon Dogs, and the Bite of insects upon animals of every description. [list of names illegible] Sumner's Family Lotion is invaluable for the cure of sprains, swellings, Rheumatism, &c. Sumner's Pink Lotion is warranted to cure the Piles, chilblains, &c. The above remedies are for sale by G. F. Fuller & Co., and J. H. Reed & Co., and by Druggists generally. OSGOOD & BOCKMAN, sole Agents for the North-western States. Office and Depot, 78 State street, Chicago.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a certain writ of Execution, issued from the Superior Court of Chicago, Cook County, in favor of [illegible], and against James Young, defendant, I shall offer for sale at public vendue, all the right, title and interest of said Defendant in and to the following described property, to-wit: Lots [illegible], in Block forty-one (41), in the Canal Trustee's Subdivision of Section seven (7), Township thirty-nine (39), north of Range fourteen (14) east of the Third Principal Meridian. ANTHONY C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook Co. Dated the 26th day of March 1861.

DISTILLERY TO RENT OR FOR SALE. The Distillery at East Clinton, on Fox River, on the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad. [illegible] Apply to DAVIS & [illegible], 14 Lasalle street, Chicago.

WOOD!—SEASONED BEACH AND MAPLE, [illegible]

New Advertisements.

HARDENBERGH & WILLIAMS, No. 20 Lake Street, Chicago, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN LEATHER AND SHOE FINDINGS. FRENCH AND GERMAN CALF SKINS, best brands. PATENT CALF. OAK AND HEMLOCK AMERICAN CALF. " " UPPER. " " SOLE LEATHER, best tannages. Calf Kid, Morocco, ENGLISH LASTING, SATIN FRANCAIS, Silk and Cotton Congress Goring, SHOE THREAD, TOWNSEND'S KIT, &c., &c., ALL AT LOWEST PRICES.

Amusements.

BRYAN HALL. WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 26th, and every evening. HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS. FROM NIBLO'S SALOON, BROADWAY, N. Y. The most Talented and Versatile Company in Existence, comprising the CREAM OF THE PROFESSION, Whose Concerts during the past seven months, at the above popular Saloon, have elicited the highest encomiums from the New York press, and have been witnessed by over 150,000 of the elite and fashion of the great metropolis. LOOK AT THE BRILLIANT ARRAY OF STARS: S. C. CAMPBELL, The Prince of Ethiopian Vocalists. BEN COTTON, The most talented Ethiopian Comedian of the present day. JOHNNY DALEY, The only peer of Ben Cotton in existence. G. W. H. GRIFFIN, The great Basso Profundo, Wit, Jester, and Burlesque Actor. ROLLIN HOWARD, The great Sensation Prime Donna and Burlesque artist. MASTER CHARLES, The Wonderful Danseuse and Female Impersonator. L. H. SIMMONS, The King of Banjoists. J. H. SEWELL, The highly accomplished Tenor Vocalist and Guitarist. E. J. MELVILLE, The unequalled Soprano Vocalist and Guitarist. R. KING, Leading Violinist and Composer. [illegible] R. M. HOOLEY, Violinist and Business Manager. J. BRYANT, Property Man. J. C. VADE, Agent. The above unqualled Troupe will appear in New Songs, Acts, Dances, Burlesque Opera, Comedy, Tragedy and Farce, Forming a programme of unexceptionable novelties and the most attractive entertainment ever offered to the citizens of Chicago. ☞ Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock. TICKETS, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. FOR PARTICULARS SEE PROGRAMMES.

McVICKER'S THEATRE Madison street, between State and Dearborn. TUESDAY EVENING, March 26th, will be presented Bulwer's celebrated Comedy of MONEY; Or, Duplicity Exposed. "'Tis a very good world to live in, To lend, or to spend, or to give in; But to beg, or to borrow, or get a man's own, 'Tis the very worst world that ever was known." Alfred Evelyn .... Mr. Murdoch. In which character he has no equal, and his personation has proved a GREAT HIT, in all his late engagements. He will be supported by the Entire Strength of the Company, and the Comedy will be admirably mounted, with beautiful furniture and appointments. McVicker .... as .... Henry Graves. Grand Dance by the Gale Sisters. To conclude with the New Farce of AN UGLY CUSTOMER. NOTICE:—In order to accommodate those who wish to form parties for the purpose of witnessing Mr. Murdoch in his most celebrated characters, the management respectfully submits the following order of his performances for the present week. Seats can now be secured for either. Wednesday, "Hamlet"—Mr. Murdoch as Hamlet. Thursday, "Money"—Mr. Murdoch as Evelyn. Friday, "Much Ado about Nothing"—Mr. Murdoch as Benedick. Saturday, "The Robbers"—Mr. Murdoch as Charles DeMoor.

BRYAN HALL.—Clark Street, Opposite the Court House, Chicago, Ill. Eulogists manage pronounce this Hall unsurpassed by any Hall in the Union in its Acoustics and General Appointments. It will seat 300 more persons than any other Hall in the city—by accurate count and report of CARTER & BAUER, Architects. The main audience Room is on the first floor, the entrance being on Clark street, the greatest thoroughfare in the city, opposite Court House Square, yet the Hall has a retired, quiet location in the rear. A single hallway of 40 feet of doorway to Clark street and Court House. The Hall contains the Healy National Gallery, valued at $25,000, and purchased of Geo. P. A. Healy, now recognized as having been employed by Congress to paint the presidential portraits for the White House. This Gallery contains the identical great picture for which the gold medal was awarded at the World's Fair in Paris; also of Webster in reply to Hayne, and portraits of all the Presidents to Lincoln inclusive, as well as of many other illustrious Americans, by Healy. There is a spacious Lower Hall for Fairs, Festivals, Balls, and the like. There are also retiring dressing rooms, a kitchen, cooking stove, numerous tables, &c., &c. Both Halls, or either, can be rented for Concerts, Lectures, Exhibitions, Balls, and the like, on application to THOS. BARBOUR BRYAN, Office in the Building.

For Sale.

HORSES FOR SALE.—One pair Blood Bay Horses, sixteen hands high, weighing twenty-six hundred, at FISH'S SALE STABLES, South Clark street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A stock of Goods to exchange for Iowa Lands. Wanted for cash, 160 acres of land, within 60 miles of Chicago. Apply to PETER SHIMP, 167 State street.

FOR SALE.—The Frame Warehouse, No. 213 Kinzie street, and opposite the G. & C. U. R. R. Freight Depot. A good location for a Produce Commission Business. The building stands on leased ground, and can be removed if desired. Inquire at No. 3 Hilliard's Block, corner South Water and Clark streets.

FOR SALE—A pair of Bay Horses, six years old, sixteen hands high and good for any use. For further particulars call at BURLING & SMITH'S Livery Stable, 187 Washington street, or 208 South Wells street.

CARRIAGE, BUGGY, HARNESS AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—As I have rented my house I will sell some of my Furniture and Carpets. Also, a good Carriage and Buggy, cheap for cash, or first class paper. Call at No. 177 Michigan avenue, to show the articles, from 12 to 1 o'clock, also from 5½ to 6½ o'clock. H. NEWHALL.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE, OFFICES TO RENT, AND STORE FIXTURES FOR SALE. I will sell my residence, No. 217 Wabash avenue, with 40 feet ground, for $10,000; or the south or vacant 40 feet for $10,000; or the whole 80 feet for $21,000. I will rent cheap the second and third floors over my store. I will sell cheap, the Fixtures, including Shelves and Counters, in store recently occupied by Sutton & Co., No. 138 Lake street. T. B. CARTER.

FOR SALE—A Steam Engine and Boiler—Four Horse Power. Having been obliged to purchase a more powerful Engine we will sell the one we formerly used at a great bargain for cash or short credit. Inquire at our New Office, No. 40 Clark street, (up-stairs,) or address by mail DUNLOP, SEWELL & SPALDING, Printers and Stationers.

FOR SALE—Several very finely Improved Farms containing from 40 to 640 acres in Illinois, conveniently situated to railroads, will also, 4,000 acres unimproved in same State. Also 2,000 acres in Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin, together with a fine Residence in Davenport, Iowa, to exchange for merchandise. For full description terms, &c., call on [illegible], No. 56 South Wells street, or address same through P. O. Box 2804.

FLOURING MILL FOR SALE. The Frame Flouring Mill, known as the "Chicago City Mills," situated on the corner of Jefferson and Kinzie streets, now occupied by the undersigned, has been recently put in complete running order, and doing a first-rate business. It stands on a leased lot at an annual rent of $400, payable semi-annually. If not sold at private sale before the 18th of April, it will be sold at public auction, at the above place. For further particulars apply to MARSH & COLE, on the premises.

FOR SALE.—Soda Water Apparatus, 1 Generator, 2 Iron and 2 Copper Fountains, and Draught Apparatus. For sale cheap for cash. J. D. PAINE, corner State and Monroe streets.

FOR SALE.—Sixty Kegs of Pearl Barley will be sold low. Also, a lot of Packing Barrels. Apply to GIBSON & CHASE, 8 Pomeroy's Building.

DOCKS FOR SALE OR TO LEASE CHEAP. Docks on the South Branch of the Chicago River, in Section 29 with railroad track connected, will sell in lots to suit purchasers, and will be sold on long time at $20 per front foot and $3 to $6 per front foot. Apply to S. BRAINARD, No. 45 South Clark street.

LANDS FOR SALE CHEAP, in McHenry, Kane, Ogle, Whiteside, Grundy, De Kalb, Rock Island, Boone, Carroll and Lake, being the same land entered by THOMAS H. [illegible], And now owned by [illegible]. Apply to [illegible].

FOR SALE OR RENT. THE TWO STORY BRICK WAREHOUSE AT WEST URBANA, Ill., situated on side track of I. C. R. R., adapted to receiving, storing and shipping Grain, &c., will be sold or rented very cheap and on favorable terms. Apply to BAILIE & GRAYSON, [illegible] South Water street, Chicago. P. O. Drawer 6143.

FOR SALE.—A stock of well assorted Groceries and Fixtures in store [illegible]

Chicago Tribune ADVERTISING SCHEDULE. The following are the Rates of Advertising in the DAILY CHICAGO TRIBUNE: [illegible]

Auction Sales.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 46, 48 and 50 DEARBORN STREET, (Opposite the Tremont House.) FURNITURE SALE EVERY WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY at 9½ A. M. DRY GOODS SALE Every Monday at 9 1-2 A. M. AT OUR SALESROOM. ☞ Cash advanced on Furniture, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, &c.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, FIRE PROOF SAFE, GROCERIES, ETC., At Auction. On WEDNESDAY, March 27th, at 9½ o'clock, at our salesrooms 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, a lot of new and second-hand Furniture, one Burglar and Fire Proof Safe, for a barber's use, and one Iron Safe. Also, a variety of Merchandise. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. Auct'rs.

NINE PIANO FORTES —AND— ONE MELODEON, At Auction, BY GILBERT & SAMPSON, No. 82 Lake Street. We will sell on TUESDAY, March 26th, at 9½ o'clock A. M. at our Salesroom 82 Lake street, one splendid Rosewood Case, full round cornered and full iron frame 7 Octave Piano, Made by Amasa Dexter, of Boston, Louis the 14th style, richly carved and rich full tone. ALSO—One very rich Rosewood Case round cornered and full iron framed 7 Octave Piano, made by Amasa Dexter of Boston, and is a superior instrument. ALSO—One Rosewood Case, full round cornered and full iron frame, full finish Piano, made by Hallet, Davis & Co., and is of exceedingly rich and full tone. ALSO—One full Parlor Grand Piano, with plain case and carved leg, 7 Octave, and is an unusually powerful toned Piano, made by Knabe & Co., Baltimore. ALSO—One magnificent Rosewood Case, full iron frame and full round cornered 7 Octave Piano, made by Emerson, of Boston, and is a splendid instrument. ALSO—One rich Rosewood Case, full iron frame and full round cornered 7 Octave Piano, richly carved, Louis the 14th style. Made by Woodward & Brown, and is a very superior instrument. ALSO—One Rosewood Piano, full iron frame, made by A. W. Ladd & Co., Boston. Has been but very little used, and has a very rich tone. ALSO—One Rosewood Case, half round corner and full iron framed Piano, made by A. H. Gale & Co., of New York, and is a very rich toned "UPRIGHT" Piano, made by Lemuel Gilbert, of Boston. ALSO—One Rosewood Case, Six Octave Melodeon, made by H. G. Greene, of Chicago. The above Pianos are all in perfect order, and will be sold without reserve. Will be on Exhibition on Monday previous to Sale. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers. ☞ Pianos purchased at this sale can be packed and shipped for the country.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON, GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 82 Lake street. NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE AT AUCTION. We will sell on TUESDAY, March 26th, at 10 o'clock A. M., at our salesrooms, 82 Lake street, a large assortment of New Furniture, consisting of Mahogany and Hair Parlor Suits, Sofas, Parlor Chairs, Rockers, Marble Top Center and Pier Tables, Whatnots, &c. Mahogany, Oak and Black Walnut Chamber Suits, with full marble tops, Wardrobes, Book Cases, Secretaries, Cane Seat Chairs and Rockers, &c. &c. Also, a splendid Cabinet of Shells, together with a quantity of Second-Hand Furniture for a family leaving the city. Also, Hair and Sea Grass Mattresses and round cornered Bedsteads. All the above goods to be sold without reserve. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

SALE OF THE WIGWAM. The subscriber will sell at Public Auction, On SATURDAY, March 30th, 1861, At 10 o'clock A. M. at the Wigwam, all the right, title, and interest, of the Chicago Orphan Asylum and the Home of the Friendless, heretofore been made by the Trustees of the Garrett Biblical Institute and the Wigwam Building Committee; also, the interest given, by order of Common Council, subject to payment of 300 dollars to the Garrett Biblical Institute. ORRINGTON LUNT. For terms of Ground Lease and Sale, apply to O. Lunt or Peter Page.

R. T. HAZELL, Auctioneers. LARGE, ATTRACTIVE And Peremptory Sale of a Jobbers' Stock of HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &C. WHITTEMORE & HAZELL Will sell at Auction on TUESDAY, April 2nd, 1861, and following days until sold. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock each day, at No. 105 Chamber Street, N. Y., By order of G. M. CHAPMAN, Assignee, ISAAC L. BURNETT & CO., the entire stock of Hardware, Cutlery, &c., comprising a large and varied assortment of heavy and shelf goods, suitable for city and country trade. ALSO—CARRIAGE AND SADDLERY HARDWARE. A large and complete assortment of Carriage and Saddlery Hardware. ALSO, 60 Tons Malleable Iron Goods. Catalogues and samples at the salesroom. Terms—Under $100 cash, over that amount six months approved or secured notes, payable in the City of New York, or five per cent. discount for cash. Catalogues will be ready at the office of the Auctioneers on Monday, March 18th. WHITTEMORE & HAZELL, Auct'rs, Office No. 103 Broadway, New York.

$75,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $5,000 OR LESS, UPON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY. Apply immediately to L. D. OLMSTED & CO., Corner Lake and Lasalle streets.

Wanted.

WANTED—I want to trade a Piano for a Horse, Buggy and Harness. Address Box 761.

WANTED—A Medium Sized second hand Wilder's or Herring's Safe, for which cash will be paid. Address P. O. drawer 6137.

WANTED—An active Young man who can loan from $300 to $500. To such a person a pleasant situation will be given, with good security for the money, or an interest in a profitable business. Address till 1st April, box 2901. Chicago P. O.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A first class Carriage Painter, to whom good wages and steady employment will be given. For further information inquire of THOMPSON, BONHAM & CO., 253 South Water street, Chicago. None but a man of steady habits need inquire.

PARTNER WANTED.—Brewing and Malting.—The subscriber, wishing to extend his business, is desirous to secure a good business partner, with $2,000 to $5,000 cash. The brewery is well established and does a good business, and has all the facilities for doing a large trade. Railroads diverging in all directions. N. B. Satisfactory reference required. Address A. T. GOMER, Sterling Brewery, Whiteside County, Ill.

A LIVE YANKEE WOULD like a situation as Governess in some highly respectable family where there are pleasant children to teach, to care for and to love. References exchanged, but close a postage stamp and address MARY, Tribune Office, Chicago, Ill.

TO GROCERS.—Wanted, a situation in a Wholesale or Retail Grocery, by a young man who has twelve years experience of the business, and is well known in the city. The best of reference will be given. Address "A. P., M." Box 546.

AGENTS WANTED—$1,200 a year made by any one with $10 worth of PATENT STENCIL TOOLS. Stock enough included to retail for $10. Send for Circulars, samples and Stencil to A. J. FULLAM, No. 45 Olive street, St. Louis, Mo., or 212 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—A situation as Book-keeper or assistant in some house of good standing, by a young man lately arrived from New York city. Can give good reference as to character and ability. Salary not so much an object as a permanent situation. Address, A. G. R., at this office.

WANTED.—Agents wanted to canvass every county in the Northwestern States for the sale of an article which every business man and every farmer needs. Large profits and ready sale. No capital required. Terms easy. County Agents appointed, who will be pledged the sole control of a county. The Small Price of this Article brings it Within the Reach of All. Enclose a stamp and receive by return mail a circular giving full particulars. Address J. H. JOHNSON, 70 State street, Chicago. P. O. Box 4333.

ONE THOUSAND AGENTS wanted to sell Clark's recently improved PATENT INDELIBLE MARKING PENCIL. Liberal inducements offered. Samples sent by mail on receipt of 25 cents, or descriptive terms, &c., by addressing, with stamp, E. F. CLARK, Northampton, Mass.

MAN AND WIFE WANTED.—A respectable and industrious man and his wife (without children) are wanted on a farm near the city. The man to do farm work in general, and the woman to do cooking, housework, &c., of a family of six to eight persons. Parties suiting will find a permanent good situation. Address, with references and terms "FARM," Box [illegible], at office of Chicago Tribune.

Lost.

LOST—On Monday Night, 18th inst., a bay Hammered Pony, about 12 hands high, [illegible] Any one returning him to the owner, at Clybourne bridge, will be liberally rewarded. JOHN MILLER.

Boarding.

BOARD WANTED—A Gentleman and wife desire board in a private family, east of State street and North of Adams street. Would furnish their room. Address J. B., box 2862.

BOARDING.—Pleasant suits, as well as single rooms, may be had at 190 Wabash avenue, with board.

GROVER & BAKER'S Noiseless FAMILY SEWING MACHINES. [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1861.

THE NEXT GREAT ISSUE.

The evidences are becoming too numerous to be disregarded, that a political party is being formed among us, upon the idea of kicking off the present Constitution and seeking admission for the Northern States into the delights and benefits of Jeff. Davis's government. Be not startled, honest Democrat! Your party is drifting to this conclusion. The Albany *Atlas & Argus*, the central organ of the party in New York, has been openly advocating this policy for some weeks. The New York *Herald*, always foremost in everything infernal, is also urging the same plan. The Hon. John Cochrane recently made a speech at Richmond, in which he promised in good set terms that when Virginia should fix up a Constitution *just as she wanted it*, New York would join her with heart and hand. Senator Douglas in his recent speech declared boldly in favor of all the "concessions" necessary not only to save the Border States but to bring back South Carolina and the rest of the seceders—in the face of their plain and oft repeated declaration that they will not come back at all. The poisonous element of Democracy in our own midst, best known as the "Virginia exotics," are arguing the affirmative of the abominable proposition on our street corners. The Chicago *Times* will be advocating it in a few days as lustily as the Albany *Argus*, or the New York *Herald*.

It would seem to be hardly worth an argument to show that this scheme is the elder child of the devil. That it can command any considerable strength in any Northern State, we will not for a moment believe. It would afford us high satisfaction, however melancholy it might be to our hearts as patriots, to get the Democratic party once on this well-defined issue. It *would* be a consolation to crush that monster once for all time to come, and we can perceive no issue more certain to accomplish the result, than that which is gradually and surely developing before our eyes. Of course when Douglas and Cochrane present themselves with ropes around their necks, craving admission to the Montgomery oligarchy, Jeff. Davis, scorning to hang them, will flog them out of his presence. They know it as well as poor broken-spirited martyrs can know anything. They have not forgotten the treatment they received at Charleston and Baltimore one year ago, but braying in a mortar will not cause their craven servility to depart from them. After being put in the pillory, and whipped in the face of the world, these men desire the privilege of being the bearers of earth and water to their tormentors, in token of perpetual submission. We wish them joy in their avocation.

THAT FIFTEEN MILLION LOAN.

It is nearly a month since the telegraph informed the country that the Confederates at Montgomery had passed a loan bill for fifteen millions of dollars. Great confidence was expressed by the Secession journals that it would be eagerly snatched up by Southern capitalists, in less than no time. The loan was to run twenty years, and bear 8 per cent. interest. It was to be a mortgage lien upon all the forts, arsenals, custom houses, mints, and other property stolen from the United States Government. The public revenue of the Confederates was pledged for the payment of the interest, and a sinking fund was attached to the loan with capacity to sink the Great Eastern in spite of steam pumps.

The loan bill was all rigged out completely, and launched on the waters of public confidence. It was advertised in the daily papers of New Orleans, Galveston, Savannah, and Charleston, and even in the chief cities of the Border States.

The first report that came announced that the planters had come forward and subscribed the stock, payable in *cotton*. Jeff. Davis, it was reported, had offered to take the cotton and issue his bonds therefor, and that he had sent commissioners to Liverpool to sell it and obtain an advance on it. It was to be shipped direct to England, and would form the basis of that free and direct trade which was to be inaugurated between the kingdom of Davis and the other kingdoms.

After the public had swallowed all this, and had it pretty well digested, a counter report came up from the sunny South, saying that the cotton story was premature, as Davis had not agreed to take the bales, for the sufficient reason that the bales had not been offered.

A few days of painful suspense intervened, when the telegraph set the public mind and the Confederate's pockets at ease by the exhilarating news that the New Orleans bankers and capitalists had clubbed together, and taken the entire amount at a premium of five per cent., and sighed that the sum was so small. This piece of financial information furnished the Southern papers with a fine theme for "leaders." They did not fail to contrast the high credit of the secession confederacy with the "hard up" condition of the Black Republican United States, and they felicitated themselves that their lines were cast in such pleasant places; that it was their exclusive privilege to live in a land flowing with niggers and cotton, and credit at five per cent. premium; and they thanked their gods that they were not as those miserable Republicans and Northern sinners.

But, after all, it turns out that there is some misunderstanding in regard to the fifteen million first mortgage sinking fund loan. The New Orleans papers which have just come to hand, are imploring the capitalists to come up to the scratch and take a portion of it, and set an example of confidence to moneyed men throughout the Confederacy. They are exhorted to buy one bond apiece, to start the thing. They are assured that the interest is sure, and cannot fail to be paid. They are reminded that "this is the first loan upon "Southern faith, which has never yet been "tarnished." Prompt action is urged with all the force of Southern persuasion. One editor reminds its wealthy readers that at considerably lower rate "of interest "the capitalists of New York recently "loaned a larger sum to the United States "with its empty treasury, heavy debt and "disrupted revolutionary condition," and that the stocks of the ruined and undone Federal Government are quoted at nearly par. Surely, the Southern Confederacy with its wealth and power and the memory of its gallant deeds of robbery and treason still fresh and fragrant in the public mind, is entitled to the confidence and cash of capitalists. The New Orleans editors are astonished and indignant that men of money hold back an instant under such circumstances, and gently hope that "the brilliant and untarnished Confederacy may not be put to the disagreeable necessity of negotiating a forced loan upon "Southern faith which has never yet been tarnished."

IRON PASSENGER CARS.

We copy the particulars of an accident on the New York and Erie Railroad, in which the escape of the passengers from a terrible and immediate death, is solely attributable to the fact that they occupied an iron car. The train dashed through an open draw-bridge, and plunged into the Hackensack River. The locomotive went down in twenty-seven feet water. The iron car, by reason of its length, struck against the opposite abutment, the rear end remaining on the track. A vessel which was about passing the draw struck the car, losing its bow-sprit in the encounter. But neither the crash against the abutment nor the collision with the vessel very seriously damaged the car, and singular to relate, none of the passengers, of whom there were twenty, were seriously injured. Had the car been wood, probably not a soul would have escaped. It is to [illegible]

RAILROAD MATTERS IN MINNESOTA.

The result of the legislation of the Minnesota General Assembly at its last session, was to give the land-grant railroads to new companies, free from all incumbrances, provided each company deposit $10,000 on or before the first of July next, with the Governor, and complete ten miles of road on or before the first of January, 1862. On the completion of the amount of road specified, the deposit may be withdrawn, and after the first year thirty miles more must be built yearly, until the roads are finished. Under this arrangement, if the terms of the law are complied with, the Southern Minnesota Company get the Root River Valley road and the land-grant attached, and the line and lands from St. Paul and Minneapolis up the Minnesota Valley, by the way of Mankato to the Missouri River at or near the mouth of the Big Sioux.

The Root River Valley division will doubtless engage the early attention of the Company, for the reason that twenty and a half miles of road are graded and three fine bridges are completed, and as the people would doubtless furnish the ties, it needs but the iron and the rolling stock to put that amount of road in operation. The work done has cost about $140,000, and this amount will be received as a gratuity if the terms of the law are complied with. With the addition of ten miles more, reaching the town of Rushford, the road would tap one of the finest sections of Minnesota, and control the entire winter trade and travel of the State. With proper exertions the line can be completed by the time the Mississippi closes next fall. As this line connects at La Crosse with the La Crosse & Milwaukee road, and by the Northwestern and the Lake Shore roads with this city, the merchants of Milwaukee and Chicago can well afford to furnish a large share of the money to build it. We are besides satisfied that with the large trade it would command and the small amount of money required to complete it, the road will pay a fair dividend upon its cost. This will, doubtless, be the first road built, and for a long time remain the main trunk line to Minnesota. It will be the key to the railroad system of the State.

The Cedar Valley road has been given to a strong company, and in this case twenty miles of road are to be built the present year. Their interest will require them to run South from Minneapolis and St. Paul and connect with the Root River Valley road, as the first and best opening that can be made. The condition of the country makes it impossible that very much should be done the present year, but it is to be hoped that a good beginning can be made in securing a trunk line of railway to the capital of Minnesota.

Effects of Alcohols on the Human Body.

Our readers may remember that some five or six years ago, no little stir was created in certain circles by an article in the *Westminster Review*, called the "Physiological Errors of Teetotalism," in which the theory was advanced, with a good deal of confidence, that alcohol supplied the place of food to the living body; not merely indirectly, but actually and in a strictly scientific point of view. It was said that life is supported by food, because food furnishes fuel for combustion, the oxygen we breathe furnishing the fire, and that alcohol, by supplying such fuel, is the strict equivalent of food. In the same *Review* for January last, in another article on the same subject, in which "faithful to the revelations of science, rather than mindful of consistency," the editors express themselves inclined to give up this view entirely, and to adopt one which is quite opposite in a scientific point of view, though practically leading to results not very different.

From a series of very valuable experiments made by M.M. Lallemand, Perrin and Duroy of Paris, it would seem to be conclusively established, that alcohol undergoes no combustive process in the living body, but that the whole of what is injected is excreted unchanged; and that it has consequently no claim to rank among articles of food. While in none of the experiments have they succeeded reproducing from the excretory products the entire amount of alcohol introduced into the system, it is equally true, and far more conclusive, that none of the derivatives of alcohol are detectable in the blood, though they would easily be found there if alcohol performed the functions of food. But there is positive evidence afforded by the detection of alcohol in the pulmonary and cutaneous exhalations, and in the urinary excretions in quantities at first inconsiderable, but gradually diminishing until the whole amount digested has been removed; and this is the case not merely (as has sometimes been supposed) with the excess of alcohol over what is required by the system, but with even the smallest quantity. Another new fact developed by these experiments is, that alcohol produces globules of fat in the blood; and this fully confirms the theory that the habitual use of alcohol produces such a notable increase in the fatty matter of the blood *as altogether to pervert the constitution of the nutritive fluid*. It is further established that there is a perfect conformity between alcohol and other anæsthetic agents, such as chloroform and sulphuric ether, in their "behavior" in the living system. They all have a great affinity for the brain, the liver and the kidneys, the latter performing a larger part of the elimination, however, in the case of alcohol than of chloroform and ether. The blood and muscular tissue together yield but one part in five or six, of these anæsthetics, the remainder flying immediately to the other organs.

The practical results of these investigations would seem to be less certain than the scientific. But several most important have been, if not demonstrated, at least indicated. The first is that the effect of alcohol on a system in which the weight of the body is maintained at a uniform standard by a sufficiency of food, is to increase the weight; on an organism which is gaining in weight through an excess of food, to increase it still further, and in both these cases the system is deranged by headache, drowsiness, heat of the skin and inconstancy of appetite. The effect on an organism which is losing weight through insufficiency of food, is not merely to keep up the standard, but even slightly to increase the weight, the general health continuing perfect. It must be remembered, however, that there is every reason to suppose that the beneficial effects of alcohol are confined to a short period of time, and that for a constant agent to arrest the waste of the tissues, tea and coffee are vastly preferable, not only on account of their greater efficiency, but also their more lasting effects. Moreover, the regular use of alcoholic beverages seems certain to result in the progressive degeneration of the blood and the tissues, and the substitution of fatty matter for their normal constituents; which, as is now well known, lies at the foundation of a large proportion of the diseases of advanced life.

It would be well if facts and experiments like those mentioned in the *Westminster*, could be laid before the public in an elementary and popular form; for we are confident that a full knowledge of the unnatural and repulsive effects of alcoholic poisons on the living body would so disgust every moderate drinker with his useless and pernicious habit, that it would cost more effort to drink a glass of whisky than it does to refuse one. If teetotalism would rest on a scientific basis, its influence would steadily increase, and it would become a law of our life, just as much as any other demonstrable truth. But so long as it rests in mere sentiment, and has none other than a moral basis, it can exert but little influence over the habits or minds of a very large majority of the human family.

New Hampshire.

Returns have been received from all the towns of the State, with the exception of six small ones, with the following result:

Berry .. 32,030 Stark .. 31,103 Scattering .. 154
Berry (Republican) over Stark, (Dem.) .. 2,907

In the six towns not heard from the vote stood last March, Republican, 338; Democratic, 370.

Council.—The Council is entirely Republican, Mr. Burnham being elected by 90 majority in the 5th District, the only one in doubt.

Senate.—The Senate stands the same as last year—Republicans, 10; Opposition, 2.

House.—In the towns heard from the result is 190 Republicans, 118 Democrats, 1 Union, and 1 Independent. If the towns to hear from go as last year, they will return 5 Republicans and 10 Democrats, giving a clear Republican majority of 72.

Congress.—In the 1st District, Gilman Marston has 1,100 majority; in the 2d District, Edward H. Rollins has 900 majority; and in the [illegible]

The Overt Act.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Time works wonders. Hardly four moons have waned since on the gales from the South as they swept up the valley of the Mississippi, were borne the hoarse murmurings of Secession, spreading its pestilential breath over the free portion of our land.

SECESSION, conceived in iniquity and nurtured in corruption, has torn asunder the bands which united us as a people, and ruptured the Constitution which for nearly a century has been the Ægis of our protection. SECESSION, with its rebellious principle, has cast an indelible stain on the history of our country, has degraded us as a nation, injured the moral force which our strength as a united people gave us, and will reduce us from a first rate to a third rate power. In its constitution are implanted the seeds of anarchy, misrule and ruin, and its originators will be branded in history with a brand more indelible than that of Cain. Time works wonders. But a few months since the radiant Davis and the *immaculate* Benjamin implored the nation to let them depart in peace. Like the robber, who with pistol pointed at your head, allows you your life on condition of a peaceable surrender of your money, so these national highwaymen rob the country of its fortresses, of its custom houses, of its territory, and say let us go away peaceably and we will do you no harm. But, presto, change: The success of a wicked act gives boldness, and now these considerate thieves threaten us, not only with "Southern steel and Southern powder," if we enter their dominion, but even go so far as to foreshadow a descent upon Washington.

The careful navigator, when he perceives the clouds in the horizon which denote the approaching storm, furls his sails and uses other and necessary means to protect his ship from the tempest. His crew, mindful for their own safety, are on the alert to meet the blast, and to ward off its effects, deeming their own existence in peril.

As in individual cases, should it not be so in national ones? And yet, what have our voters, what have the people of the North and the Northwest, been doing for the last three months? When the hurricane which is now despoiling us first gave its ominous signs in the heavens, treason or imbecility neglected the precaution which might have averted its effects; and even now, when in full blast, and while we are feeling its full force, there seems to be almost a stolid indifference on the part of the people of the North. One by one, the stars have fallen from our flag—our country dismembered, the remaining portion threatened, and not a movement made by the people of the remaining portion of the country to organize an armed resistance. Not a free State has yet put its militia on a war footing, not a movement has been made to prevent or repel any farther aggression of the seceding States, or to meet any attack which may be made on the Federal Capital. In such a crisis, when no man knoweth what a day may bring forth, is it not the part of wisdom for the people of those States who have got some patriotism, some pride of country left, to immediately take some measures which shall insure safety to at least a portion of our country, and that we may not have a march stolen on us by our enemies, and ere we know it, find ourselves, for a time at least, almost at their mercy?

At such a juncture as this, does not every consideration of self-preservation call for a prompt and united action on the part of the people of the Northern States, and of such of the slave States as are yet attached to the Union? In the flush of success, and in the heated passion of the moment, we may at any time be surprised by the enemy, and if virtue be not gone out of man, and there yet be any spark of patriotism left—any love of country, any disposition to have a Government—now is the time and now is the moment for the people to rise and protect themselves.

The OVERT ACT, which the South so much feared from President Lincoln, has now been committed by themselves.

Not content to wait till any act might be committed, they take time by the forelock, and with the sword of Damocles, cut off the most valuable portion of our Territory. In no other country on the face of the globe, would such an act as the secession of the South have been tolerated for a month. Even in the half civilized, impotent nation of the East, war would have ensued in half the time. And yet on the American continent—with a Government professedly one of the strongest on the earth—is tolerated open rebellion, the seizure of the Government property, and the appropriation of its revenues. The weakness of the Government is apparent. While all the Seceding States are on a war footing, ready for immediate action, those of the remaining portion are powerless, and at least three or four months would be required to arm and equip any respectable body of men. In this emergency but two things are left to us; either to recognize promptly the new confederacy, or to raise a force large enough to crush the movement, and give a lesson to the world, and a moral to ourselves, which time will not obliterate. But in any event, the exigencies of the moment reveal to us the necessity of strengthening our navy and our army, and so to consolidate our Union that we shall have a Government strong enough to be respected at home and abroad, and that it shall be bound together with bands of mutual accord, more enduring than the iron bands, which now, in the form of our numerous railways, bind us together, and instead of States "discordant, dissevered, (belligerent)," we shall continue to exist, and to increase till we become the most powerful people on the globe.

Great Union Meeting at Quincy.

Pursuant to call, a large number of the citizens of Quincy, and Adams county, assembled at the Court House in Quincy on Thursday evening last. Ex-Governor John Wood presided. Hon. O. H. Browning, chairman of the committee for that purpose, reported the following resolutions:

Whereas, The people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity, ordained and established the Constitution of the United States, and we intending faithfully to observe all the provisions of the Constitution thus made, and to obey all its requirements, and recognizing and acknowledging the perfect equality of our common country and of the citizens thereof under the Constitution declare:

1. That we entertain for our fellow-citizens of the slaveholding States no other feelings than those of kindness; and we sincerely desire the restoration of harmony and fraternal regard between the different sections of our beloved, but distracted country, and the peace and perpetuation of the Union.

2. We always have, and do now, fully recognize the rights of the people of the slaveholding States to all the privileges and protection, both of person and property, under the Constitution and laws which we claim for ourselves, and we always have been, and are now, willing to see all the provisions of the Constitution, including that of the extradition of fugitives from labor, executed in good faith. We never have entertained, and do not now entertain, either wish or intention to interfere in any manner, shape, or form, with the domestic institutions of the Slave States, but acknowledge to the fullest extent, the right of each State to manage its own domestic affairs, in its own way without the interference by either the General or State Government.

3. We do not now and never have recognized or contended for the existence of any power in the General Government to abolish slavery in the States where it exists, and we repudiate such a doctrine as a heresy which has never been asserted by, or had the sanction of the Republican party in any part of the United States.

4. Neither the United States, nor any one of the free States of this Union has ever made any aggression upon the rights of the slave States, or done them any wrong in person or property, nor do they intend any. At all times when the citizens of slave States have come into the free States, they have been, whilst here, equally under the protection of the Constitution and laws as our own citizens, and have had the most ample liberty of speech and action accorded to them; and we cannot avoid the expression of our regret that the rights of the citizens of the free States have not been equally protected in the slave States.

5. If slavery had been content to remain where the Constitution placed it, and had not become aggressive and demanded privileges and immunities which the Constitution does not give it, and which the framers of that sacred instrument never intended it should have, the free and slave States might have lived in harmony forever, and the presence of the Constitution would never have been a source of strife between them; and the truth of this is demonstrated by the fact that the free States are content with the Constitution as it is, whilst the slave States demand an amendment of the Constitution for the sole benefit of slavery.

6. For more than seventy years we have lived under our present Constitution, which is the product of the profound wisdom of the virtuous and patriotic sages and statesmen of the revolution, and by the provisions of which the rights of all are secured and protected.

Through all this time every part of our common country has enjoyed unexampled security and prosperity, and the nation has advanced in her march to glory and greatness with a steadiness and rapidity which has no parallel in man's history; and, believing that the same beneficent results will continue to flow from the Constitution as it is, if observed and administered in good faith, and intending so to observe it ourselves, we are opposed to tampering with, or amendment of any of its provisions, and especially to any amendment intended to change the present status of slavery under the Constitution, believing that if such amendment were made, far more difficulty and strife would grow out of it than we ever had heretofore.

7. The principles of the Republican party are the same in the maintenance of which our revolutionary fathers pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honors, and for which they suffered, fought and bled, and which they subsequently embodied and proclaimed in the Constitution of the United States; and the purpose of the Republican party is to preserve the Union reared by the wisdom, and cemented by the blood of our patriot sires in its harmony and integrity, and to enforce the constitution in the spirit which they made it, and according to the interpretation which they gave it, and no new political organization is necessary to accomplish these desirable results—the Republican party being essentially a party devoted to the preservation of the Union, for adherence to the Constitution, and for the enforcement of the laws.

8. The doctrine of secession is a political heresy, which, if submitted to, must dissolve all political organizations, abrogate all Constitutions and laws, and absolve all men from the restraints of government, and result in profound and universal anarchy; and therefore we declare our approval of the principles and the sentiments of President Lincoln's Inaugural, and express our confidence in the wisdom, integrity and firmness of the President and his Cabinet to adhere to, and enforce them in good faith, and with the moderation and dignity becoming a great nation.

Dr. Stahl moved to amend by striking out the seventh resolution. He said as this was not a Republican meeting, he thought that resolution should be omitted. He wished to participate, but could not with such a resolution embodied.

Mr. Morris moved to amend the amendment by striking out everything of a partisan character, and spoke at considerable length in favor of "conciliation and compromise," with occasional applause from a few friends.

Mr. Browning replied to the positions of Messrs. Stahl and Morris. He quoted from Col. Benton to show that the slavery question was only a pretext for destroying the Union, and that an attempt to compromise with traitors was irrational and weak. His speech was a powerful and brilliant vindication of the Republican party, and was received with overwhelming evidences of favor. Mr. B. then proceeded, denouncing the secessionists and their sympathizers as a party trying to destroy the best government ever made by man, merely because they had lost an election.

Dr. Stahl said he was honestly for the Union, [illegible]

7th resolution and lost, only a few persons voting affirmatively.

The resolutions, as reported by the Committee, were then unanimously adopted, followed by great applause.

At the close of the meeting, speeches were made by Dr. Rutherford, Rev. Mr. Billings, and A. Jonas.

Mr. Delano offered the following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS, Our distinguished townsman, Ex-Governor Wood, has recently returned from the city of Washington, where he has been to represent, in part, the State of Illinois in the so-called Peace Conference, therefore,

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the firm and unflinching devotion of Ex-Governor Wood to the Union of our Fathers, and the Constitution as it is—and congratulate ourselves that the National flag entrusted to him by the people of this State, has not been trailed in the dust; and that we are now fully convinced, as we have always believed, that John Wood yet possesses a stiff backbone, unaffected by the limbering influences of the Federal Capital.

Mr. Jonas put the question, and it was carried unanimously, followed by three cheers for "Honest John Wood."

Gov. Wood, in a few brief and pertinent remarks, returned thanks for the compliment tendered him, at the same time expressing his belief that the Cotton States were not unanimous for secession, and that a great reaction would soon be visible, which would restore them to the Union. He fortified his opinion by quoting from the remarks of South Carolinians and Louisianians in Washington.

The meeting was about to adjourn, when Mr. W. F. M. Arny, of Kansas, took the floor. The announcement of his name was greeted with three cheers.

Judicial Election in the Twenty-Seventh District.

Quite recently the Chicago *Times* announced "a glorious Democratic victory" in the new judicial district composed of the counties of Champaign, Douglas, Ford, and Vermillion—the successful candidate for District Attorney as alleged, being R. B. Laman (pro-slavery). The Douglas County *Shield* discovers an important error in the premises—Mr. Joseph G. Cannon (Republican), being elected. The *Shield* observes, that while Mr. Cannon's majority was sufficient for all practical purposes, "the Republicans thought the election was sure, and for that reason exerted themselves but very little. As to the reaction taking place in this District that the *Times* speaks of, we have yet to learn of the first man who voted for Lincoln who regrets doing so. We agree with the *Times* that "revolutions never go backward," and the brilliant victory that was achieved last fall is only the beginning of the series that are to follow."

The Evacuation of Fort Sumter.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.]

WASHINGTON, March 21, 1861.

The failure to evacuate Fort Sumter yesterday, as anticipated, is attributed in Administration circles to technical reasons merely. It is now said the evacuation will take place immediately.

A crisis will soon arrive. Mr. Seward has been in favor of the evacuation of Fort Sumter. After a great amount of labor, he induced Gen. Scott to issue to the Cabinet an opinion that the fort could not be reinforced. This opinion influenced the other members of the Cabinet, with one exception, who viewed the evacuation as a military necessity. Under this influence the Cabinet were induced to submit their opinions to Mr. Lincoln, who has not yet decided whether to order Major Anderson to evacuate Fort Sumter or not. It is most likely that he will issue the order, inasmuch as the matter has gone so far. But it is useless to disguise the fact that nothing but the exertions of Mr. Seward has brought about this state of things.

Mr. Lincoln is puzzled to understand the strange inconsistency in the dispatches of Major Anderson before the inauguration and after. Before it he had plenty provisions and men; after, he was without provisions; could make no fight without more men, and it would be impossible to get either without employing twenty thousand men for land service and a fleet of war vessels. These two statements have been much discussed, and are yet the difficult point to surmount. It would be useless to disguise the fact that it is whispered in executive circles that Major Anderson is suspected of complicity with the secessionists of South Carolina.

A statement that no reinforcements have been sent South, and that no orders have been issued to reinforce Fort Pickens, is considered reliable.

Troubles in Arizona—Another Massacre.

A correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* writing from Tucson, Arizona, under date of the 25th ult., complains bitterly of the neglect of the general government in not affording them either civil or military protection. "We have lived," says the writer, "through lawlessness and crime, with over fifty deaths per annum by violence, in a community not numbering more than 3,000 whites, and have inaugurated enterprises which will enrich future generations; but now all our energies are prostrated by the neglect of the government. Already, this year, though two months have scarce elapsed, we have lost eighteen men by Indian massacres, and our future promises to be a record even more bloody than the past." The correspondent furnishes the following particulars of the latest massacre:

Last evening a party returned who had gone out to the aid of several persons *en route* for Fort Breckinridge. Intelligence had reached us the day previously that the party, consisting of six men, in charge of an oxen wagon laden with provisions, had been attacked and routed. Four of the men had come in, each giving a different account as to the number of Indians, and all ignorant of the fate of the missing men. The scout of citizens which went out from here, found the remains of the wagon at the spot indicated. The road at that point runs along a ridge, upon one side of which is a precipitate bank. They hear found eighteen holes in the ground which had been dug by the Indians as hiding places, and as the wagon approached they were enabled to fire upon them without being themselves observed in the darkness of early night. The two missing men were riding in front, driving some stock, while the remainder of the party were with the wagon, which contained about $1,800 worth of goods. But one volley was fired by the Indians.

The two Americans in front, as ascertained by following their trail, were both wounded, and their horses taking fright, ran down the precipitous bank, and kept along the ravine several hundred yards, when the horsemen halted, as is supposed, unable to ride further. The body of one, John Page, was found on this spot. The blankets, pistol and knife of his companion were also found, but he and his horse were both missing. Page's horse had been killed, and, as it appeared, by the missing man, in order to quench his thirst by a drink of the animal's blood. He had stayed with Page till the spark of life had fled, and then gone of in search of sustenance. It is not thought he was mortally wounded, as his activity was too great for one in the throes of death. He had ungirdled the saddle from his horse in order to obtain his blankets, which he was packing in that manner, and it is supposed the animal took fright and run away. The saddle was found near by. He had probably started afoot for the pass, but whether he reached it finally, or died upon the way, we do not know. Page was the husband of the young woman who was taken captive by the Indians nearly a year ago, and whose wonderful narrative of sufferings during the sixteen days in which she subsisted on roots and grass, when left for dead, naked and wounded, by the savages, was the sensation item of the press for some weeks.

From Key West.

A letter dated at Key West, March 12, says: The Coast Survey schooners Agassiz and Bailey have arrived at Fort Jefferson. They are to leave soon for the North.

Major Towers, of the United States Engineers, and Lieut. Gilman, of Fort Pickens fame, arrived from Havana on the 5th inst., and left in the transport schooner Tortugas, for Fort Jefferson on the 9th.

The United States Revenue Cutter Appleton, Lieutenant Randolph, sailed for Havana on the 4th inst., with Capt. W. F. Smith, of United States Topographical Engineers, as passenger.

The United States steamer Florida, Lieut. Pickering, United States Navy, Commander, sailed on the 4th for Havana, with Judge Douglas as passenger. Both vessels are now due at this port.

The garrison at Fort Taylor remains as last reported—in good health and spirits. They are looking for reinforcements by the Daniel Webster from Texas. The steamer from New York and Fort Monroe, with the armaments for Forts Taylor and Jefferson, is now over due.

There are no vessels of war at the present moment stationed at Key West. The city is perfectly quiet, and the people seem disposed to calmly await the denouement of events. The Federal authorities holding the fortifications will have undisputed sway.

From Lake Superior.

[From the Detroit Tribune, 22d.]

Mr. Warren Isham, editor of the Lake Superior *Journal*, reached this city from Marquette yesterday morning. He left home on the 15th inst., and came by pony across the country to Bay de Noquet, thence around the shores of that and Green Bay, to the town of Green Bay, where he took the stage to Appleton, and came by rail from that place to this city.

Mr. Isham informs us that the winter has been very cold, and that there had been an unusual quantity of snow.

The grades on the Iron Mountain Railroad had, on part of the line, been reduced from 196 feet to the mile to 130 feet. This work, which will be a great improvement, and have a tendency to greatly increase the facilities for transporting ores, will be completed next fall.

There will be about 250,000 tons of crude ore to ship next season, which will be an increase of about 100,000 tons over last year. The only difficulty in shipping the amount named above, will be a lack of vessels.

Last year, a trifle over 5,000 tons of pig iron were manufactured; this year, it is expected, the amount will reach from sixteen to twenty thousand tons.

These evidences of industry and wealth will be hailed with joy by all having the interests of the State at heart.

Commissioners to Central America.

The following appointments have been confirmed by the Senate:

Commissioner to New Granada.—Elias W. Leavenworth, of New York.

Secretary to New Granada Commissioner.—Charles W. Davis, of Maryland.

Commissioner to Costa Rica.—Calvin Huson, of New York.

GOOD PRICES FOR NEGROES.—The Memphis *Avalanche* says that, at a sale of negroes belonging to Mrs. T. Gassett, of Lafayette county, Mississippi, the following were the sums paid. The sale was made upon nine months credit: Wilson, 4 years old, $917.50; John, 16 years old, $1,775; Andrew, 14 years old, $1,527; Susan, 48 years old, and child 4 years old, $967; Ellen, 25 years old and two children 3 and 5, $1,300; Ann, 25 years old, and infant child, $1,454; Amanda, 10 years old, $1,225; Mary, 8 years old, $874; Becky, 6 years old, $761; Jane, 12 years old, $1,091. Making a total of $12,494.50.

THE NEW YORK SLAVE TRADE.

A Voyage to Africa and Cuba.

CONFESSIONS OF AN IMPRESSED SEAMAN.

[From the N. Y. Evening Post.]

Your bold and indefatigable correspondent, "South Street," has furnished the public, from time to time, with the names of vessels fitted out in this port for the African slave trade, and has given such references to persons, streets, piers, &c., as were sufficient to bring the culprits and pirates to punishment, had we judges, district attorneys, marshals and deputy-marshals, &c., whose hearts were engaged in ferreting out the criminals, bringing them to trial, and urging their condemnation. The Buchanan Administration, in all its departments, I am sorry to say has, with few exceptions, been grossly neglectful, if not corrupt, in allowing this port to be disgraced by the fitting out of numerous vessels engaged in the slave trade; and the nation has been dishonored and humanity outraged by their successful voyages. The Lincoln Administration, it is believed, will prove a terror to evil-doers, be they foreigners or native citizens; and thus, while the villains that have been or may be engaged in this infamous trade are brought to the gallows, the character of the nation will be in part redeemed.

A late writer in the *Evening Post*, in discoursing upon "The Secret History of the African Slave Trade," has furnished many facts and suggestions of an interesting nature with respect to the general character of the trade. He has spoken of the constant supply of slaves, of the responsibility of Spain and the United States, of the American vessels in the trade, of the complicity of our federal officers, of the disposition of captured negroes, and of means for the suppression of the trade. He has also described the preparation for a voyage, the arrival on the coast of Africa, the shipment of the negroes, a day on board a slaver, the arrival at Cuba, the profits of the voyage, &c. All this is highly interesting, and may prove very useful. The writer of the present article proposes to furnish, from an authentic source, the particulars of a voyage of a slave ship from this port. The narrative is from the lips of a young sailor, a native of this city, and the language is in the main his own. L. T.

NARRATIVE.

On or about the 28th day of April, 1860, I shipped on board the ship Montauk, of 540 tons burden, whereof one Quail was master, at the office of Randall & Robinson, corner Peck slip and South street, New York, as ship-carpenter; both Randall and Robinson telling me that the vessel was up for a North and South Atlantic whaling voyage. I signed the shipping articles, which were similar to shipping articles drawn up and used at New Bedford for whaling voyages, having a "lay" attached to the articles, my lay being No. 135.

The name of the first mate was William Pratt, of Brooklyn; the name of the second mate I do not remember; and the third mate's name was Barber, and his home near Albany. We had three boat steerers and one carpenter (myself,) all New Yorkers; a cooper from Germany, and seventeen men before the mast—a mixed crew, consisting of Americans, Germans, Portuguese, &c.

There were two heavy tiers of water-casks in the hold, on the ballast, a thing very unusual for a whaleman. There were about one hundred and thirty barrels of bread, about twenty-five barrels of rice, and also two hundred and fifty boxes of smoked herring, which looked very suspicious to me, as whalers never take herring. The rest of the cargo consisted of beans, peas, potatoes, &c., for ship's use. Between decks were empty casks and shooks.

SUSPICIONS.

As soon as I went aboard I saw that she was a suspicious vessel, having been acquainted with the fitting out of whaling vessels. The rigging was different; there was too much fresh water aboard for a whaler; there was little whaling geer and no tow line. While we lay in the harbor I asked both the second and third mate to let me go ashore. They said no, and prevented me. The next day I asked the first mate to let me go ashore. He refused, and threatened me.

Captain Quail acted as master until the ship was about twenty miles from Sandy Hook, when a man calling himself Captain J. R. Wilson, but who I afterwards learned was James R. Miller, came aboard at the Horse Shoe, near Sandy Hook, in a tug, and assumed the command. I was told that both Quail and Miller, alias Wilson, were natives of the State of New York.

ATTEMPTED DESERTIONS AT FAYAL.

We sailed for Fayal. Here Quail went ashore to the consul's office, in the character of master, accompanied by Wilson. The ship lay here four or five days, and took in provisions. Several of the men attempted to leave the vessel because they believed she was to be a slaver, and on account of bad treatment. Six Portuguese men came aboard here as part of the crew. I wrote to the consul three days before we left the port, putting my letter into a newspaper, and in my letter informed him of the character of the vessel, and desired to leave it, &c., and received no answer.

WHALING.

We then sailed toward the Canary Islands, pretending to be cruising for whales. We kept regular mast-heads' men looking for whales. We kept on this way for about three months. In August, when we were about two hundred and fifty miles from the coast of Africa, Captain Wilson left in a metallic whale boat that was aboard, and steered for land. He was accompanied by William Campbell, a passenger, and one of the Portuguese sailors. Captain Wilson took clothing and provisions sufficient to last two or three weeks.

The ship sailed along the coast. About the first of September we caught a whale. After this we headed for land, trying out the whale all the way. In six days we saw land, about twenty-five miles north of Ambriz, which is eight degrees south of the equtor, by thirteen and a half east longitude. We ran along the coast, making signals by lowering and hauling back the mizzen topsail. After sailing a day and a half we sighted a small sailboat, which came alongside, having on board Captain Wilson and six negroes. Wilson assumed command of the vessel, which he brought to anchor in a small cove.

THE VESSEL OVERHAULED.

Here Quail and Wilson went ashore, returning in the afternoon with a white man, who was called a trader. Next morning Wilson and the trader went ashore, and the ship made sail to sea. In the afternoon the boats were lowered, and we followed whaling the same as usual. Next morning we were boarded by United States steamer Mystic. An officer came aboard, examined the papers, went between decks, looked about ship, and when leaving said, "Look out for yourselves if you are not in the right business."

SHIPPING PROVISIONS.

We cruised about another week, and then made sail for the land again, cruising along the coast, looking out for a boat. We cruised to the mouth of the Congo. Came to anchor one mile to the south of the river, and lay there two days. On the second day Quail left the ship with two boats after whales. While after them he came across a small boat containing a brother of Wilson, and the same negro crew that came in the first boat with Wilson. Quail and Wilson's brother came aboard together. The latter had brought a letter to Quail. He staid aboard awhile, when he left with his boat, and the ship made all sail for Little Fish Bay. We lay here six days, during which time we took in 1,800 gallons of water and Irish and sweet potatoes, pumpkins, fresh beef, &c.

SLAVERS VS. WHALERS.

The United States sloop-of-war Portsmouth was lying in the bay when we arrived there, and the sailing-master boarded us as we came in, and demanded our papers. The captain told him the papers had been sent ashore by Custom-house officer. While ashore the officers of the Portsmouth conversed freely about the Montauk; and they believed she was a slaver. I told one of the officers that I thought she was a slaver. He said "I think so too, but we cannot molest her, as she is fitted like a whaler."

SHIPPING A SLAVE CARGO.

We now made all sail for Congo River. Arrived in sight of land fifteen miles from its mouth. Cruised along the coast towards the mouth. Saw a small boat. Headed the ship for the boat. Wilson was in it, came aboard, took command of the vessel, and brought it to an anchor five miles to the north of the river. Next morning Captain Wilson hoisted the American ensign half-mast, as a signal, when boats filled with negroes came off from the shore. As they came on board they were sent between decks, and seated one right before the other as close as they could be, with the exception of two hundred and fifty, who were left on deck. Every piece or string of clothing they had on was taken from them as they came on board. It took from 6 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M. to receive them all on board. Of men, women and children, eleven hundred and forty (1140) were taken on board, most of them being children. As nearly as I can remember, the number of deaths during the passage was one hundred and fifty; six of them being infants.

SUFFERINGS OF THE NEGROES.

We took on board 100 bags beans, 50 bags peanuts, 25 bags farina, 3 barrels molasses, 1 bag peppers and 1 bag pipes. In the afternoon the cable was slipped, thirty fathoms, and all sail was made to the westward. We sighted no vessels whatever. The screaming of the negroes that night was awful. Next day we were occupied with the clearing of the vessel. Nothing was given to the negroes until four o'clock P. M. Then two hard biscuit, and half a pint of water were served to each. The poor creatures seemed half famished—begged for food, and clapped their hands when they got it.

FEEDING THE NEGROES.

The next day cooking commenced. Fire was built under the try works, and seventy-five gallons of water were put into each pot (there were three pots), with three buckets of rice (of two and a half gallons each) and three buckets of beans. They were boiled up for two hours, putting in salt, vinegar and peppers. The food was then put into kids (round wooden tubs) of about three gallons. One kid answers for ten persons. The kids that had been brought from the shore, with wooden spoons, and the negroes helped themselves around the kids. After eating, half a pint of water was given to each.

In the afternoon at three o'clock they were fed again. Three barrels of hard bread were distributed, each person receiving one biscuit, one herring, and half a pint of water. After thus feeding, those on deck laid down and had tarpaulin spread over them. Tubs were made of the bread barrels for necessary uses. These tubs, eighteen in number, were set between decks and on deck. In the evening they were emptied over the side of the vessel, and chloride of lime sprinkled inside each tub, and on the decks where the tubs had stood.

THE NEGROES WASHED.

In the morning, early, the tarpaulins were taken off and the negroes washed down. There was a force-pump on board; the water was pumped up and thrown upon the negroes, who rubbed themselves down. Those between decks were washed in the same way below. The decks were then washed, and the manure tubs emptied. Cooking went on as before. Some days codfish would be mixed with the beans. When the bread ran short they had pea nuts given to them. When the herrings fell short they had boiled salt beef. Every morning those who died during the night were thrown overboard, just as they were. The first night five died. One night eighteen died.

THE VESSEL DISGUISED.

After being out one week two boats were stove and thrown overboard, with some whaling gear. The vessel was then repainted black. The name was taken off the stern. The inside white paint was repainted to look like a merchantman. The boats on the quarter that had been painted black were now painted white. The cranes were cut away. A name board was prepared, eleven feet long and ten feet wide, painted black, when Captain Wilson put on it the name, Lesbia of Toulon. He then nailed it on the stern.

At length we sighted St. Domingo; lay along the shore; passed a small group of islands near Cuba, and went through a channel to Cuba, fifteen miles to the northeast of Cardenas. Wind ahead. Tacked off shore that night, and stood in next morning to a place twenty-two miles north of Cardenas. As we got within five miles of the shore we sighted a Spanish man-of-war steamer lying behind a point of land. We tacked ship and put to sea again. The steamer tried to follow us, but as we had too much wind we outsailed her.

PERILS OF THE VOYAGE.

Next morning we sighted land again near the same place. We saw the steamer again, and again put to sea. In the afternoon spoke a Spanish fisherman, and asked him to pilot the vessel in. He replied, saying there is a steamer in there. He asked who we were, and what our cargo was. The captain swore at him, and said, "It is none of your business." The fisherman threatened to go ashore and report him as a slaver. The captain told him to go, and if he were near enough he would shoot him. In about three hours came across another fish-boat. The captain asked him if he would pilot him in. First he said "No!" and then consented to go. Lowered one of the quarter boats, took him aboard, and stood in for the land. We stood in until we saw the steamer, and then went to sea. About ten o'clock at night the pilot told the captain that he had best run his ship into the land and land the cargo, or he would be taken the next day if he did not, for it was coming on calm weather. The captain refused to run in, and the ship was kept under close sail out to sea.

Next morning there was no vessel in sight, and fires were made for cooking. In an hour made out a vessel on the weather beam, which proved to be a Spanish steamer. We put out all our fires, and made all sail we could for a small island about fifty miles from Cuba, to the northward. The steamer overhauled us within a mile from the island. The captain of the slaver tried to run the ship aground on the island. The captain of the steamer fired two shots, one across her bow and one across her stern, to make Captain Wilson heave to, which he would not. They then boarded us in fifteen minutes, and made us all prisoners, Captain Wilson owning himself up to the boarding-lieutenant as captain of the vessel.

THE CAPTURE.

All the officers and crew were taken on board the steamer—the Ysabella Franca. All were put into irons except Captain Wilson. He staid in the cabin with the captain of the steamer. After we had been aboard about an hour Captain Wilson came to the gangway and called out and said: "It will be all right with you; you will all be out of irons in an hour." We got our dinner; the irons were taken off, put on again at night, with a guard over us. The ship was taken in tow by the steamer and towed into Havana. We were kept on board the steamer two and a half days, Captain Wilson having the privilege of going ashore anywhere he had a mind to.

The Spaniards took all our clothes from us, and after we had been two and a half days aboard, the captain of the steamer came to us and said in English (he was an Englishman), "My boys, I'll let you go ashore, but you must all go in vessels as soon as you can. If you do not you will get yourselves and your captain into trouble." The same afternoon Captain Wilson's brother came on board with a shore boat, and took the first mate and some of the men ashore. He came back three times, until he had taken all the crew ashore, landing them at different parts of Havana. We did not receive any money nor recommendations to any place to stop. All of us were left to ourselves on shore.

I went to the American Consul's, where I was told he could not assist slavers, although, under the circumstances, he would give me a place to stay in until the next day. The next day I called again, and received an order to remain another day at the boarding house; the day after he declined doing anything more for us. We were, therefore, left entirely to ourselves in town, as we could not leave it without a pass, which the consul would not grant to us. After staying about three weeks, I stole away aboard a ship bound to the United States. I arrived at Newport, R. I., February 1st, 1861, and in my native city, New York, on the 3d, more destitute than when I left.

WILLIAM EDWARD HARRIS.

No. 176 Fourth street, New York.

NEW YORK FEDERAL OFFICERS.

The United States District Attorney's Office—U. S. Marshal's Office—Custom House.

The business in the United States District Attorney's office continues to be performed by Judge Roosevelt, and his assistant, Mr. Henry, Messrs. Andrews and Macomber attending more particularly to the details, which require the drawing of papers, conducting examinations, attending to the records, &c., until they are relieved by the new appointees. Their chief, Judge Roosevelt, having resigned, the business of the office, as may well be imagined, is in the state of suspense which exists, is by no means in a satisfactory condition. From a sense of courtesy, or of duty to the Government, they continue, however, like dutiful soldiers, at their post, until regularly relieved. Meantime, all the supplies of the office, such as fuel, stationery, &c., have been exhausted, and have to be replenished from the private purse of the District Attorney.

In the Marshal's office nothing can exceed the woe-begone appearance of things generally. The sunny countenance of Deputy Thompson is no more seen at his old familiar desk. Capt. Rynders spends but little time in the place, and then he keeps himself concealed from the vulgar gaze in his private office, or spends his time investigating the late flight of the slave captain. The half dozen deputies—the faithful body-guard of the Captain—saunter about the room, stand sentry at the Chamber street door-way, or during stormy weather, like that of yesterday, toast their shins around the stove. A state of suspense, generally, seems to pervade all things about the Marshal's office. They seem loth to go, and yet they say to the new *regime*, like *Mose*, in the play, "Yer comin, why don't yer come along?"—"fill our places and let us go." Capt. Rynders is emphatically down on all present incumbents who manifest the slightest disposition to hold over, and he denounces them as "lickspittles," "knaves," "skunks," and toadies"—winding up with a fervent but not pious ejaculation, that Mr. Lincoln will cut "everyone of their d—d heads off in less than twenty-four hours."

At the Custom House, affairs move on with their accustomed regularity, and a casual observer would hardly detect the wide-spread anxiety which, it is said prevails, to know each one his fate, upon the coming of the new Collector. With the hope of being able still to make themselves useful, and if possible, indispensable to the Government, some evince new zeal in their vocations, and all the little arts which suggest themselves are put in requisition to bring their individual cases to the favorable notice of the new *regime*. There are many of the clerks in the different departments who have held their positions through the last four or five Democratic Administrations. These, in most cases, are men advanced in years, and have been retained as well for their intelligent and strict attention to duty, as for their gentlemanly qualities and polite bearing towards those with whom they have had business to transact. The persons who had the principal charge of the Inspector's department, who have had the main portion of boarding foreign vessels and steamers, are Messrs. Isaacs, Brown and Archer, who, it is said, have thoroughly studied the smugglers, and have a more extensive acquaintance with those who travel to and from Europe for the purpose, than any other portion of the force. The amounts detected and seized by these officers in the act of being surreptitiously introduced, in the shape of diamonds, watches, jewelry, laces and other valuables, non-bulky articles, may be reckoned by hundreds of thousands of dollars.—*N. Y. Times.*

Intentions of the Rebels.

[Charleston Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.]

There is not the least intention here on the part of any one to allow Major Anderson to leave the Fort in his own way, and in whatever condition he thinks best, but it will be insisted that the Fort shall be given up to the rebels in its present condition. Particularly will the putting in execution of the idea of blowing up the Fort, which has been suggested in some quarters, and which has considerably stirred up Beauregard, Pickens & Co., be objected to. It is now certain that, at the least, the Government will be required to stipulate that no attempt in disguise, or otherwise, to reinforce the Fort will be made, and that in all respects it shall be left intact, before Major Anderson will be suffered to leave. This will compel a recognition of the rebel authority. In addition, it is not unlikely that the garrison will be required to strike their flag and march out as prisoners of war. The rebels have the power so to order, if they choose. They maintain, with Major Anderson, that for upwards of two months Fort Sumter has been in a state of siege, as much so as it possibly could be without bombardment, and that the order for the withdrawal of Major Anderson is purely and solely because that neither he nor his Government is strong enough to hold out longer. Why then, say they, should he not be required to surrender according to the rules and practice of war? On military principles, says Gen. Beauregard, it must be so; if reasons of State exist for doing the thing in another way, Jeff. Davis must say so.

Besides, the Rebels say they have been at an expense of several millions to bring matters to the present pass, and that they ought to have something to show for it, either by way of record or something more substantial. To allow Major Anderson to march out under his own flag and in his own way, would, under these circumstances, it is maintained, be humiliating. The Federal Government has been to no expense, and must yield this much.

Whether views and arguments like these will finally prevail, and Major Anderson be compelled to surrender his garrison as prisoners of war, and the Rebels thus gain a recognition at last, or whether he will be allowed to evacuate in the sense in which that operation is understood by military men, is for Jeff. Davis to determine.

☞ Last week Mr. McClanahan, of Independence, Mo., led to the altar Miss Kate Armstrong, the accomplished and beautiful daughter of Silas Armstrong, Chief of the Wyandotte Nation.

☞ The St. Louis *Democrat* calls "Jim Green" the "*Satyr of the Senate.*" The ancients represented the Satyr, as half goat and half man. Isn't the St. Louis *Democrat* too complimentary by half?—*Louisville Journal.*

WESTERN MATTERS.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A poor drunken Indian, known as "Tuggy," was run over by a train of cars, and literally torn to pieces, near the Dallas station (Mich.) on the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad.

BURNT IN EFFIGY.—Mr. Baldwin of Detroit was burned in effigy by the firemen and others of La Porte, Indiana, on Tuesday last. Mr. Baldwin is the man who took the engine away from the La Porte firemen while they were on a visit to Detroit a few months since, on a debt due from La Porte city to Mr. Baldwin, and the boys were obliged to go home without "der masheen". Mr. B. visited La Porte on the day above stated, and the firemen took the occasion to manifest their appreciation of him.

WEATHER AND WHEAT.—The snow is nearly all gone, but the weather continues cold as mid-winter. The thermometer stood yesterday morning at eight degrees below zero. We have dry, cold, sunshiny weather, which will, we fear, very seriously injure the wheat. It wintered finely, but now that the snow no longer protects it, this alternate freezing and thawing must kill it badly.—*Holland (Mich.) Register, March 19.*

VERY FEW ACCIDENTS IN THE LUMBER WOODS.—Although the number of men and teams employed in the lumber woods during the past winter, in our counties, has been greater than ever before, we have not heard of as many accidents as on former winters. Hardly a winter passes but we are called upon to chronicle more or less accidents fatal to life; but, we believe, we have not heard of a single life lost in the woods, either in Sanilac or Huron county.—*Sanilac (Mich.) Jeffersonian March 16.*

—The steamer Rockford, as we announced last week would be the case, resumed her trips this week, none the worse for being partially submerged in the raging waters of Rock River. She leaves Rockford on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 2 P. M., and returning leaves Oregon Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 A. M.—*Rockford Register.*

FIRES.—The residence of Mr. James Soules, in the township of Essex, some eight or nine miles northwest of this village, was, on Monday morning last, about eight o'clock, burned to the ground. A part of the furniture and a considerable quantity of provisions were consumed, and also an old dwelling house which stood near by. The exact amount of the loss we do not know, but hear it estimated at $3,500, with no insurance.—*St. John (Mich.) Republican.*

We are pained to announce the total destruction, by fire, of the Methodist Church of this city, on the morning of the 20th inst. The loss will fall heavily on the Society, and it is estimated at from $6,000 to $7,000 including furniture. The building was an ornament to our city, and its destruction will be severely felt among all classes of our citizens, but more especially those who were its members and regular attendants. The church, we learn, had not been opened since Sunday evening last. As to the origin of the fire, there can be no doubt but that it was the work of an incendiary.—*Flint (Mich.) Democrat, March 21.*

CHILD BURNED TO DEATH.—On last Wednesday afternoon about 2 o'clock a little daughter of John Kronewitter, in North Mishawaka, was accidentally burned to death while its mother was absent for a few moments.—*Mishawaka (Ind.) Enterprise.*

OIL EXCITEMENT IN SAUK COUNTY!—Quite an excitement has sprung up on the other side of the Bluffs, in consequence of the belief that mineral abounds in that section. Springs supplying an oily water are not infrequent in that vicinity, and the Sauk City *Pioneer* argues from the presence of stone coal and of peat, from both of which articles coal oil is made artificially, that it is quite possible that oil may be struck by digging. The same paper also issues a call for a meeting of all desirous to cooperate in experimenting on the subject, to meet at the store-house in Honey Creek, lately occupied by Martin Leickem, on Sunday the 24th, at 1 P. M., to devise ways and means.—*Baraboo (Wis.) Rep.*

SUCH A SUIT.—Not long since a suit was decided in this city involving $235 worth of property. It was carried through four courts, and in the last, the plaintiff was successful. He secured the property, but his costs were $233—having just one dollar margin. We do not know what the costs of the other side of the house were, but they greatly exceeded the sum paid by the plaintiff, as the costs were attached. Verily this law is an expensive thing.—*La Crosse Democrat.*

RIVER NAVIGATION COMMENCED.—The season of navigation on Grand River, for 1861, may be considered opened and commenced. The steamers Olive Branch and Nebraska are now running between this city and Grand Haven. The Branch has made one trip to the Haven, and left again, this morning, for that place. The Nebraska came up last evening, and now lies at her landing; a short distance below the Barnard House. Capt. Genia commands the Nebraska, and will run her during the season, principally in the lumber and other freighting business. Capt. Gano controls the Branch, and will run her between this city and the "sand hills," for freight and passengers, until his own new boat is completed, when he will change decks and take his "polish" on the wheel-house of the Valley City.—*Grand Haven (Mich.) Eagle.*

— John Lawler, agent of the Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Railroad at this place, has just returned from a protracted visit up the river on business connected with the Company. He reports that there are several million bushels of grain at the various towns along the river, awaiting transportation, and the arrangements he has made will secure a large proportion of this to our Road.—*Prairie du Chien Leader.*

THE WHEAT CROP IN ILLINOIS.—The farmers of Illinois have every reason to be satisfied with the appearance of the wheat crop at this time. We have reliable information from more than twenty counties of Southern Illinois, giving assurances that during the past ten years the wheat fields in March have never appeared so promising as now. The growth is admirably well set, covers the ground well, is healthy and strong, encouraging large expectations of full granaries at the close of the season. The amount sown last fall was unusually large, and 1861 bids fair to be as distinguished in Illinois for the affluent wheat harvest as was 1860 for the plethoric corn crop in Central and Northern Illinois.—*Missouri Republican.*

Goods Duty Free.

Every day our importers of foreign merchandise are receiving, by way of New Orleans, very considerable quantities of goods, *duty free*. The goods are landed at the port of New Orleans—no Custom House notice is taken of them—no bonds are executed for the payment of duties on their arrival there; and on many articles the saving of one-half the duty, only, would afford a handsome profit. If this thing is to become permanent, there will be an entire revolution in the course of trade, and New York will suffer terribly. Our merchants have capital enough to justify them in making their purchases in Europe, and shipping to New Orleans, and in that city, because of the difference in the tariff, goods can be bought cheaper than in New York.—*St. Louis, Republican 23d.*

Proposition to Divide Arkansas.

The Memphis *Avalanche* says there is a plan on foot to divide the State of Arkansas:

We have been aware, for several days, of the deepseated feeling among the delegates from Southern and Eastern Arkansas, to divide from the other portion of the State if the State does not separate from the dominion of Lincoln. The proud spirits who know no such word in their vocabulary as "vassalage," are bent upon relieving themselves from any such degradation. The following dispatches from Little Rock, received yesterday afternoon from a highly respectable source, confirms the formidable existence of such a purpose:

LITTLE ROCK, March 11, 1861.

To E. A. APPERSON & CO.:—Nothing done yet. Propositions to form a new State of Southern and Eastern Arkansas and West Tennessee, with Memphis as the capital. Send this to the *Avalanche.*

LARGE ARRIVALS OF SPRING GOODS,
ELEGANT SPRING POPLINS,
CHOICE STYLE SPRING SILK,
NOVEL STYLES SPRING GINGHAMS
FRENCH PRINTS,
ENGLISH PRINTS.
Extra Qualities Hoop Skirts,
SPRING DRESS GOODS.
We have just opened over 1000 pieces of Linen Goods including
PIECE LINENS,
LINEN DAMASK,
LINEN SHEETING,
PILLOW CASE LINENS,
NAPKINS,
TOWELS,
TABLE CLOTHS, &c.
All of extra quality and finish, made expressly to our order, and which we will sell at
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL
MUCH LESS THAN CAN BE BOUGHT ELSEWHERE.
We shall have large daily arrivals of Spring Goods from this date, and will always exhibit incomparably the LARGEST, CHOICEST AND CHEAPEST STOCK west of New York.
W. M. ROSS & CO.,
167 and 169 Lake street.

1861 - - SPRING TRADE. - - 1861
DRY GOODS!
NOW OPENING, A CHOICE SELECTION OF
PRINTS, GINGHAMS,
Poplins, Mohairs, De Laines, Cloaks,
VALENCIAS, SHAWLS, &c., &c.,
CHEAP FOR CASH.
150 .... LAKE STREET 150
A. G. DOWNS & CO.

FRESH VACCINE VIRUS.
Obtained from our best City Physicians,
AND WARRANTED.
Sent to practitioners in the country, postage free, upon the receipt of One Dollar.
GALE BROTHERS,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in choice Drugs and Chemicals of every description,
NO. 202 RANDOLPH STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

REMOVAL.
1861 - - - Spring Trade - - - 1861
G. M. SPEARS, JR.,
WITH
J. & A. HERZOG,
Manufacturers and Jobbers of
HATS, CAPS AND STRAW GOODS.
182 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.
Cap Makers supplied with all kinds of Cap Trimmings at lowest rates.
P. S.—Cash paid for all kinds of Furs.
J. & A. HERZOG.

W. R. WOOD & CO.,
153 and 155 LAKE STREET,
Have just received a large and choice assortment of
FRENCH PRINTS, JACONETS,
Percales,
New Styles French and English Ginghams,
Which they offer at the very lowest prices.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.
We have a large and complete stock of
Bleached Shirtings, Sheetings and Pillow Case Cottons,
LINEN SHEETINGS,
DAMASKS AND TOWELINGS, MARSEILLES QUILTS, AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS GENERALLY.
Which we are selling at the lowest prices.
153 and 155 Lake Street.
W. R. WOOD & CO.

BALMORAL SKIRTS.
We have in stock a fine assortment of
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
(FULL LENGTH AND WIDTH)
In medium and fine qualities, which we offer at greatly reduced prices. Also, superior quality Hoop Skirts.
W. R. WOOD & CO., 153 & 155 Lake street.

JUST RECEIVED—A large and splendid assortment of
FRENCH POPLINS,
MOZAMBIQUES,
BROCATELLES,
Embroidered Mohairs, Valencias, to which we invite the attention of buyers.
W. R. WOOD & CO.,
No. 153 and 155 Lake street.

TO ILLINOIS MERCHANTS.
1861 .... A Card .... 1861.
WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE,
JOBBERS OF
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS,
33 .... LAKE STREET, CHICAGO 33
Invite the special attention of Illinois merchants to their very large, well assorted and unusually attractive Spring Stock for 1861, which will be offered at low prices and on favorable terms for Cash or Approved Credit.
☞ Prompt and careful attention given to orders.
WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE.

"GET THE BEST"
FRENCH
COPYING INK.
An article which is unsurpassed by anything of the kind now in use; it flows free, does not become thick, and will make
Three Perfect Transfers.
FOR SALE BY
F. MUNSON,
140 Lake Street,
Where may also be found a great variety of other
INKS AND WRITING FLUIDS.

BARNUM'S GREAT VARIETY STORE,
138 .... Lake Street 138
BARNUM BRO'S,
Direct Importers of and Wholesale Dealers in
TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,
Bird Cages,
ALLIES AND MARBLES,
Peg Tops, Baskets, Children's Gigs and Cabs,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
Yankee Notions, &c.
138 .... LAKE STREET 138

STANTON'S,
No. 48 - - - - Clark Street. - - - - No. 48
NEXT TO SHERMAN HOUSE,
FAMILY GROCERIES
UNEXCELLED IN
QUALITY AND VARIETY.
SOLE AGENT FOR
Amelung's Celebrated Boneless
HAMS,
Westphalia Cure, Superior Quality and Flavor.
FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES,
IN CANS,
SWEET CORN, TOMATOES,
GREEN PEAS, LIMA BEANS,
MUSHROOMS, FRESH PEACHES,
RASPBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES,
PINE APPLES, OLIVES.
FISH, IN CANS.
FRESH SALMON, LOBSTER,
TURTLE SOUP, HERRING.

FIRST CLASS DRUG FIXTURES FOR SALE.
300 ASSORTED BOTTLES GOLD LABEL,
250 DRAWERS CHERRY FRONT GOLD LABEL
Counters with Marble Tops,
Prescription Stand Complete,
Shelving, Cornice Work, Etc.,
Counter Scales, Oil Cans,
Soda Fountain with Charger, 3 Iron Fountains, Glass Lined and Silver Draft Stand.
SMITH & DWYER,
84 Lake street, opposite Tremont House.

THE GREAT FIRE IN MILWAUKEE.
$300,000 Saved in Herring's Safes.
MILWAUKEE, Jan. 22, 1861.
MR. LANSING BONNELL, Agent for Herring's Safes.
DEAR SIR:—In the recent fire, which destroyed the Milwaukee City Offices, were two of Herring's Safes; one large one in the City Clerk's Office, located in the fourth story, and a smaller one, in the School Commissioner's room, in third story.
We are happy to say, notwithstanding the Safes fell so great a distance, and were subjected to such an intense heat (the one forty and the other sixty hours) that the books and papers were in a first-rate state of preservation. The only injury received, was the curling of the leather binding of the books by steam.
We think, if the reputation of Herring's Safes was not fully established before this fire, that all must now be satisfied that they are what they claim to be—"FIRE PROOF."
The castors on one, and the plates on the other were melted off.
FRANCIS HUEBSCHMANN, Acting Mayor.
NELSON WEBSTER, President Board of Councillors.
GEO. D. DOUSMAN, City Clerk.
JONATHAN FORD, Superintendent of Schools.
"Herring's Patent Champion Safes," though so often tested, Never Fail to save their contents.
Only Depot in the West at 40 State street.
HERRING & CO.
40 State street

CHICAGO ICE COMPANY.
INCORPORATED, 1861.
PRESIDENT—H. JOY.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS—H. C. Loomis, Henry Fuller, Geo. Steele, Jas. F. Smith, Jr., Geo. W. Fuller.
THE ONLY DEALERS IN
CRYSTAL LAKE ICE.
We are fully prepared to furnish Ice taken from Crystal Lake, a beautiful sheet of clear water, 45 miles from and 286 feet above the level of the city of Chicago, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.
Office, No. 7 Clark Street.
H. JOY, President.
☞ Address all orders or communications to H. H. BLAKE, Secretary.
WANTED.—Thirty big bay or stone-grey horses, immediately.

MULLER'S PIANO METHOD
—IN ENGLISH AND GERMAN.
Revised by Julius Knorr.
An elaborate, thorough and unique course of study, embracing every requisite for each grade of tuition and practice. Two Parts. Price of each $2. Complete in one volume, $3. Published by OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, Boston.

YOUNG'S MACHINE SHOP,
Rear 155 Wells Street, Chicago.
MANUFACTURE AND REPAIR MACHINERY.
Pattern Making, Model Making, dibs for Working or for Patent Office, Scroll Sawing, Wood Turning.
W. B. YOUNG & CO., Proprietors.
J. J. VREELAND, Foreman.

PEGTOPS AND BASKETS—
Bought for my Jobbing Trade as well as my Retail Trade.
Peugeot's Great Variety Store,
111 RANDOLPH STREET.

BIRD CAGES.—A fine assortment just received at
Peugeot's Great Variety Store,
111 RANDOLPH STREET.

MARBLES.—Five Casks Marbles, China Allies, &c., wholesale and retail, at
Peugeot's Great Variety Store,
111 RANDOLPH STREET.

CABS.—Edn. F. Peugeot, Manufacturer and Jobber of Children's Gigs.
111 RANDOLPH STREET.

WATER PIPE. WATER PIPE.
1¼, 2, 2½, 3, 3½ and 4 Inch Water Pipe, bored with Patent Auger.
Also, Superior Wooden Suction Pumps, made and sold Wholesale and Retail, by J. F. TEMPLE, corner Polk and Canal street, Chicago.

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES!
[illegible]

Cephalic Pills
CURE
Sick Headache,
CURE
Nervous Headache,
CURE
All kinds of
Headache.
By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of Nervous or Sick Headache may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.
They seldom fail in removing the Nausea and Headache to which females are so subject.
They act gently upon the bowels,—removing Costiveness.
For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a Laxative, improving the appetite, giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.
The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.
They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!
The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each Box.
Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.
A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the
PRICE, 25 CENTS.
All orders should be addressed to
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar Street, New York.

The Following Endorsements of
SPALDING'S
CEPHALIC PILLS
Will convince all who suffer from
HEADACHE
THAT A
SPEEDY AND SURE CURE
IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.
As these Testimonials were unsolicited by Mr. SPALDING, they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this truly scientific discovery.
[illegible]

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually.
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SAVE THE PIECES!
ECONOMY!!
☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."
As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE
Meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.
"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."
N. B.—A Brush accompanies each Bottle.
PRICE, 25 CENTS.
Address
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar Street, New York.
CAUTION.
As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public, imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name,
☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, ☜
is on the outside wrapper; all others are swindling counterfeits.

Special Notices.
☞ What shall I do [illegible]
Use LYON'S KATHAIRON. [illegible]
☞ A Friend in Need. [illegible]
DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE [illegible]
☞ Kennedy's Medical Discovery [illegible]
For sale by all Druggists.

Music Store.
A. DE ANGELIS, PIANO FORTE TUNER AND [illegible]
83 .... LAKE ST., (Up-Stairs) [illegible]
OLDEST MUSIC HOUSE IN CHICAGO.
H. M. HIGGINS, (Successors to Higgins Bros.)
No. 117 .... Randolph Street [illegible]
LARGEST WHOLESALE HOUSE IN Musical Instruments [illegible]
JULIUS BAUER, 99 South Clark Street, [illegible]
AT THE LOWEST NEW YORK [illegible]
DRUMS AND INSTRUMENTS. JULIUS BAUER, MANUFACTURER OF DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS, 99 South Clark Street, [illegible]

Plumbing.
T. C. SMITH & CO., Brass Cock Manufacturers, COPPERSMITHS, AND DEALERS IN WROUGHT IRON, STEAM AND GAS FITTINGS, SHEET COPPER, BLOCK TIN, [illegible]
223 Washington St., Chicago.
R. D. McFARLAND, Gas, Steam Fitting AND PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT, 54 Lasalle Street, Chicago. [illegible] PRACTICAL PLUMBER [illegible] All Kinds of Steam [illegible] TO THE TRADE: [illegible]

Sewing Machines.
THE SINGER SEWING MACHINES IN ORDER TO PLACE [illegible] BEST FAMILY MACHINE In the World [illegible] FIFTY DOLLARS [illegible]
THE SINGER MACHINES [illegible]
THE STANDARD MACHINES [illegible]
I. M. SINGER & CO.'S GAZETTE [illegible]
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 80 South Clark street, [illegible]
SEWING MACHINES. L. CORNELL & CO.'S Family and Manufacturing $40 SEWING MACHINES. TAGGART & FARR'S [illegible]

Educational.
FAMILY SCHOOL, [illegible]

Steam Dye [illegible]
NEW YORK STEAM [illegible]

Cephalic Pills CURE Sick Headache CURE Nervous Headache CURE All kinds of Headache.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of Nervous or Sick Headache may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the Nausea and Headache to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels,—removing Costiveness.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a Laxative, improving the appetite, giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each Box. Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines. A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to HENRY C. SPALDING, No. 48 Cedar Street, New York.

The Following Endorsements of SPALDING'S CEPHALIC PILLS Will convince all who suffer from HEADACHE THAT A SPEEDY AND SURE CURE IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

As these Testimonials were unsolicited by Mr. SPALDING, they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this truly scientific discovery.

[illegible]

PRICE, 25 CENTS. Address HENRY C. SPALDING, No. 48 Cedar Street, New York.

Special Notices.

What shall I do for my Hair? Use LYON'S KATHAIRON. It is, beyond question, the finest preparation ever made. Its immense sale proves its excellence. Nothing has ever given such universal satisfaction. It restores, preserves, and beautifies the Hair, and imparts a delightful odor. mh12-1m

A Friend in Need. Try it.— DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT is prepared from the receipt of Dr. Stephen Sweet of Connecticut, the great bone-setter, and has been used in his practice for the last twenty years with the most astonishing success. As an external remedy it is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Rheumatic and Nervous Disorders it is truly infallible, and as a curative for Sores, Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, &c., its soothing, healing and powerful strengthening properties, excite the just wonder and astonishment of all who have ever given it a trial. Over four hundred certificates of remarkable cures, performed by it within the last two years, attest this fact. For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, 79 State street, Chicago, and by all Dealers. oc15'60-eow-ly

Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scrofula. Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Erysipelas. Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Canker. Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Nursing Sore Mouth. Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Humor of the Eyes. Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scald Head. Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Running of the Ears. Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Ulcerated Sore Legs. Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Lepra. Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Rheumatism. Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Salt Rheum. Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Dyspepsia. Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Bowels. Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Kidneys. Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Liver. Kennedy's Medical Discovery has cured Dropsy.

When you are sick, and do not know what the matter is, perhaps you have an inward humor. Try Kennedy's Medical Discovery. For sale by all Druggists. oc1'60-ly

Music Stores.

A. DE ANGUERA, PIANO FORTE TUNER AND REPAIRER 82......LAKE ST., (Up-Stairs)......82 [fe12-e65-3m]

OLDEST MUSIC HOUSE IN CHICAGO. H. M. HIGGINS, (Successors to Higgins Brothers,) No. 117......Randolph Street......No. 117. Is the only place in the city where all kinds of Music Books and Sheet Music can be found. Do not forget the number, 117 Randolph street, near the corner of Clark, in Kingsbury Block. Orders from the country promptly attended to. ja1-d383-3m

LARGEST WHOLESALE HOUSE IN Musical Instruments and Strings. JULIUS BAUER, 99 South Clark Street, Chicago, Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings, having connection with manufacturing houses in Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden, England and Paris, is prepared to furnish Dealers, Bands and Individuals, with every article in their line, AT THE LOWEST NEW YORK PRICES. oc15-d260-ly JULIUS BAUER.

DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS. JULIUS BAUER, MANUFACTURER OF DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS, 99 South Clark Street, Chicago. [oc15-d268-ly]

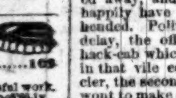
Plumbing.

T. C. SMITH & COMPANY, Brass Cock Manufacturers, COPPERSMITHS, AND DEALERS IN WROUGHT IRON PIPE, STEAM AND GAS FITTINGS. SHEET COPPER, BLOCK TIN, PUMPS, &c. Also—Particular attention paid to Jobbing of all kinds connected with the Trade. 223 Washington St., Chicago, Ill. [no14'60-ly]

R. D. McFARLANE'S Gas, Steam Fitting AND PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT. 54 Lasalle Street, Chicago, DEALER IN GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE, PRACTICAL PLUMBER, And Manufacturer of All Kinds of Steam Work. TO THE TRADE: The trade supplied with tools and every article in the Gas, Steam Fitting and Plumbing Business. Re-Gilding and Bronzing done to order. Manufactory 167 and 169 East Washington street. my26

Sewing Machines.

THE SINGER SEWING MACHINES!



IN ORDER TO PLACE THE BEST FAMILY MACHINES In the World Within the reach of all, we have reduced our LETTER A, or Transverse Shuttle Machines, beautifully ornamented, to FIFTY DOLLARS.

THESE LETTER A MACHINES CONTAIN Recent Valuable Improvements.

We would ask for them (before purchasing elsewhere) the special attention of Vest-Makers, Dress-Makers, and all those who want Machines for light manufacturing purposes.

Singer's No. 1 and 2 Standard Shuttle Machines, Both of very general application and capacity, and popular in the family and manufactory. Prices reduced respectively from $135 and $150 to $90 and $100.

Singer's No. 3 Standard Shuttle Machine For Carriage Makers and heavy leather work. Price, complete, $125.

THE SINGER MACHINES Make the interlocked stitch which is the best stitch known. They are of great speed, easily understood, simple in structure, of great durability, adapted to the heaviest and lightest goods, are finished in the most perfect manner, and may be used for several years without requiring repair.

THE STANDARD MACHINES For Tailoring, Boot and Shoe Making, Harness Making, Carriage Trimming, etc., etc., will do more work, earn more money, and are cheaper than those of other makers as a gift. We have always on hand Hemming Gauges, Silk, Twist, Linen and Cotton Thread on Spools, best Machine Oil in Bottles, etc., etc.

All persons requiring information about Sewing Machines, their sizes, prices, working capacities, and the best methods of purchasing, can obtain it by sending for a copy of I. M. SINGER & CO'S GAZETTE, Which is a beautiful pictorial paper, entirely devoted to the subject. IT WILL BE SENT GRATIS.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 86 South Clark street, (under the Sherman House.) ja1'60-ly JAMES BOLTON, Agent.

SEWING MACHINES. L. CORNELL & CO'S Family and Manufacturing $40 SEWING MACHINES. TAGGART & FARR'S PATENT.

We are happy to say to the thousands who are using our machines, and the thousands that want them, that EACH MACHINE NOW BEARS THE PATENT LICENSE STAMP OF GROVER & BAKER, ELIAS HOWE, JR., and all persons selling or using them are secure against any molestation. [illegible]

L. CORNELL & CO., Post Office Box [illegible], Chicago, Ill. Call at 88 Lake street, (Up-Stairs.)

Educational.

FAMILY SCHOOL, limited to 12 Young Ladies, by Rev. G. W. Woodward, Geneva, Kane Co. Term begins May 7, 1861. $5 per week with usual extras. Refer to Dr. C. H. Ray, Capt. J. D. Webster, Rev. [illegible]

Steam Dye Works.

NEW YORK STEAM DYE WORKS. WM. TERBURY. [illegible]

Money and Exchange.

MONEY TO LOAN.—I have $8,000 of Eastern Capital to Loan, On improved city property, or good improved farms in this State, in sums from $500 to $3000. Inquire of R. T. RAWSON, 30 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Land Warrants APPLY TO J. L. LEE. oc17'60-ly 48 Clark street, corner Lake.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AND BOSTON, Wanted by BENJ. F. QUIMBY & CO., Commission Merchants No. 126 S. W. st. oc17-d268-ly

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY, Or on Good Improved Farms in this State. CHAMBERS, IRVIN & CO., 121 Lake street.

MONEY LOANED on first-class securities at the Banking Office of Wm. H. Rice & Co., No. 63 Clark Street. Three to five years' Loans at 10 per cent. Short Paper discounted. Cash advances on Warehouse Receipts. City Scrip wanted.

FOR MONEY TO LOAN On Real Estate Securities in Cook and adjoining Counties, Apply to ERNST PRUSSING, Dealer in Foreign Exchange, MONEY AND REAL ESTATE BROKER, Agent for the British Commercial Life Insurance Co., and Notary Public. No. 6 - - Larmon Block - - No. 6 N. E. cor. of Clark and Washington sts.

Business Cards.

F. F. DeDERKY, M. D., Homeopathic Physician, Surgeon, &c. Having enjoyed an European medical education, with a practical experience in this country, the Doctor feels confident he can give entire satisfaction in the treatment of all curable diseases, Acute and Chronic. Office hours till 9 A. M. and 1 to 3 P. M., and all hours of night, at his residence, 64 West Randolph street.

PAYSON & REYNOLDS, ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW, 80 - - Dearborn Street - - - 80 GEORGE PAYSON. WM. C. REYNOLDS. CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. REFERENCES—Reynolds, Ely & Co., I. H. Burch & Co., Chicago; Wm. H. Reynolds & Co., Boston; John M. Atwood, Esq., Philadelphia; Messrs. Springer & Whiteman, Cincinnati; John Andrews, Esq., Pres't Board of Control, D. W. Deshler, President, Columbus, O.; George Stephenson, Esq., Edward Pierrepont, Esq., New York; Hon. Ira Harris, Hon. Amasa J. Parker, Albany, N. Y.; John G. Deshler, Esq., Buffalo.

Co-Partnership Notices.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of Barker & Chase, is this day dissolved by mutual consent—George C. Chase withdrawing from the firm. George F. Barker is alone authorized to settle outstanding indebtedness to the firm. GEO. F. BARKER, GEO. C. CHASE.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between HIRAM JOY and AUGUSTUS FRISBIE, dealers in Ice, was dissolved on the 20th of February last. A. FRISBIE. Chicago, March 26, 1861.

WADHAMS, WILLARD & CO., Having more than double our last year's stock of Ice, and greatly increased facilities for delivering it, consumers can rely upon being supplied by us to their entire satisfaction. WADHAMS, WILLARD & CO. Office No. 3 Masonic Temple.

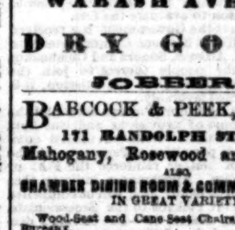
For Pike's Peak.

ST. JOSEPH & PIKE'S PEAK Transportation Line. A. WARREN & CO., General Freighters to the Mines, STORAGE, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. We have Trains leaving St. Joseph weekly throughout the year, for all parts in the mines, and can give parties unusual facilities for getting out freight with dispatch and at reasonable rates. All goods shipped to our care, destined for the mines, will be promptly attended to. Warehouse on Sixth Street. A. WARREN & CO., St. Joseph, Mo.

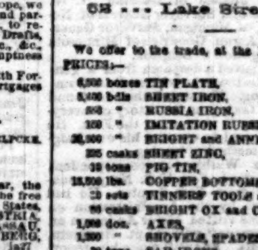
GUNS!—GUNS!!—GUNS!!!—Guns, Rifles, Pistols; Colt's, Allen's, Sharpe's, and every variety of Revolver. Bowie Knives, Tents, Picks, Shovels, Pans, Gold Scales, Blankets, and all kinds of miner's tools; Powder, Shot, Caps, and ammunition generally. Agent for St. Louis Shot. Sole Agent for Hazard's Powder. GEO. T. ABBEY 186 Lake st.

Scales.

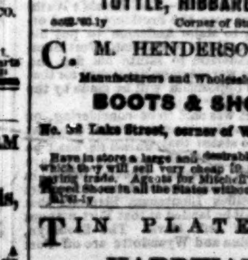
FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES! OF ALL KINDS. Fairbanks & Greenleaf. 35 Lake Street, Chicago.



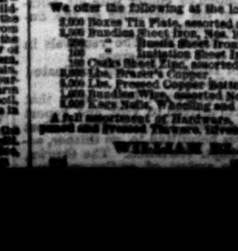
DURYEE & FORSYTH Manufacturing Company SCALES, FIRE & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES, Warehouse Trucks, Baggage Barrows, Sugar Mills, &c. A. K. SPENCER, Agent, 183 South Water St., Chicago.



HITCHCOCK'S Premium Scales! Manufactured by S. S. HITCHCOCK 39 S. Canal-St., Chicago. All kinds of Scales Repaired.



HOWE'S STANDARD SCALES. VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., No. 199 & 201 Randolph, Chicago, Ill. Weigh out of Level. No Check Rods. All friction received on Balls.



Eye and Ear.

EYE AND EAR.—DR. CADWELL, OPERATOR ON THE EYE AND EAR. For Deafness, Blindness, and all defects of sight and hearing. Dr. C is a regularly educated physician, and has devoted twenty years of his professional life exclusively to the treatment of diseases of the Eye and Ear. No charge made for an examination or opinion, and no fee required for unsuccessful services. DR. CADWELL'S Treatise on the Eye and Ear, (Chicago, 5th), containing references, testimonials, etc., to be had gratis on application, postage ten cents. Address 93 Randolph street, Chicago.

LOUIS MAUSS, PRACTICAL OPTICIAN, 79......South Clark Street......79 Opposite the Court House. Crystal and Brazilian Pebble Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses, MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES, Mathematical Instruments, etc., etc., constantly on hand. All kinds of instruments and spectacles repaired, and glasses inserted into old frames.

Dentists' Cards.

WILLIAM ALBAUGH, DENTIST, 58......WEST RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO......58 Post Office Box 828.

A. W. FREEMAN, DENTIST, 103......Washington Street, Chicago......103 Just east of Clark Street. No charge for an examination or unsuccessful work. P. O. Box 2041.

Lumber, &c.

LUMBER! LUMBER!! WALLACE & HOLMES, (FORMERLY JOHN S. WALLACE,) Have constantly on hand a well selected stock of Hard and Soft Wood, LUMBER, LATH, SPOKES, STAVES & SHINGLES AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL. And will furnish Bills for Lumber, Timber and White Oak Piling, to order on the shortest notice. They are also prepared to do a general Commission Business, and to make liberal cash advances on all kinds of Lumber consigned to them to sell either by cargo or at retail. Office and Yard on the corner of Old and Grove streets, South Branch, Chicago, Ill. Post Office Drawer 6111.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS. JAMES McCAMMON, Canal Street, bet. Madison and Washington Sts., CHICAGO, ILL. Manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of Wood Mouldings, Door Jambs and Architraves of any desired pattern, Circular Mouldings, any Radius, Wood Turning in all its branches, Scroll Sawing and Cornice Brackets, a variety of patterns; Octagon and four sided Balusters and Newels on hand and made to order; Stair Railing and Brackets, Planing and Matching and Sawing done to order in the best manner at the shortest notice; Fence Pickets. Particular attention given to filling orders from the country for any and all of the above description of work. Bills for Rough and Dressed Lumber filled with dispatch, and shipped at the lowest market price. [illegible] Agent for WM. B. HILL'S justly celebrated GOVERNING VALVES, For Steam Engines, warranted to regulate the motion of the engine perfectly under any and all circumstances. Send for Circulars. Post Office Box 4253.

To Property Owners.

TO PROPERTY OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, AND BUILDERS, Who own, plan and build good buildings. No building is such without A GOOD ROOF. I have the materials and am here to put it on and to make such a roof. It will out last Tin or Galvanized Iron two or three times, and is pronounced more Fire Proof than any other material except Slate, and is a composition we all understand. IRON—CORRUGATED IRON, Saturated with hot mineral paints, that expels the moisture and unites with the iron, so that it will not oxidise, and if painted every five years will last a life-time. INVESTIGATE IT. KING & FREES, Cleveland, Ohio. A. O. SHARIA Agent for Chicago. Enquire at Fry & Co's Machinery Depot, 132 South Clark street where samples of the roof can be seen.

Chicago Tribune

TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1861.

Daily Arrival and Departure of Mail Trains.

Trains Depart.	Mails Close.	Trains Arrive.
EAST.		
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.		
6.00 a. m.	10.00 p. m.	10.30 a. m.
6.30 p. m.	4.45 p. m.	11.00 p. m.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL.		
6.00 a. m.	10.00 p. m.	10.30 a. m.
6.30 p. m.	4.45 p. m.	11.00 p. m.
PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO.		
6.00 a. m.	10.00 p. m.	6.00 a. m.
6.30 p. m.	4.45 p. m.	10.40 p. m.
SOUTH AND WEST.		
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
5.45 a. m.	5.00 a. m.	5.45 p. m.
11.45 p. m.	8.30 p. m.	5.15 p. m.
DIXON AIR LINE.		
11.40 a. m.	10.00 a. m.	4.10 a. m.
9.00 p. m.	No mail.	3.40 p. m.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL—BRANCH.		
9.30 a. m.	7.30 a. m.	7.15 a. m.
9.30 p. m.	8.30 p. m.	5.50 p. m.
BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
11.15 a. m.	9.30 a. m.	4.45 a. m.
11.45 p. m.	9.00 p. m.	11.30 p. m.
AURORA ACCOMMODATION.		
3.45 p. m.		10.40 a. m.
ALTON AND ST. LOUIS.		
9.15 a. m.	8.00 a. m.	5.30 a. m.
8.00 p. m.	6.30 p. m.	5.40 p. m.
NORTH AND WEST.		
GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION.		
11.40 a. m.	10.00 a. m.	3.45 a. m.
8.30 p. m.	7.00 p. m.	3.40 p. m.
NORTHWESTERN.		
11.45 a. m.	11.00 a. m.	10.30 p. m.
5.00 p. m.	3.40 p. m.	4.45 p. m.
MILWAUKEE.		
7.30 a. m.	5.00 a. m.	11.15 a. m.
12.40 p. m.	11.00 a. m.	5.05 p. m.

TRAGEDY AT ITHACA, GRATIOT COUNTY, MICHIGAN.

A Man Murders his Daughter and Another Girl, and then Commits Suicide.

[From the St. Johns (Mich.) Republican, March 22.]

One of the most frightful and infamous transactions which it has ever been our lot to record was enacted last week in the village of Ithaca, Gratiot county, about twenty miles north of this place. The result of the horrible transaction—which was the murder of three persons, a man, aged about forty-five, and two girls of about seventeen years—was discovered on Friday of last week, and in consequence of which that village was thrown into the highest state of excitement. The circumstances attending this heart-rending transaction, as we have learned them from persons who reside in that immediate vicinity, are as follows:

The murdered man, whose name was Thaddeus Green, moved into that vicinity about five years ago, where he resided some time, and then removed to Ohio. Subsequently, however, he returned, and has since been keeping house at that place with his daughter; his wife, during this time, for reasons which we failed to learn, having left him. On Sunday, the 9th inst., the daughter of a Mr. Taylor, who resided about five miles distant, went to Green's house to spend a day or two with the daughter, but, not returning as she had intended, the family very naturally became somewhat uneasy about her, when Mr. Taylor started off to learn the cause of her delay. Upon arriving at Green's house, he knocked at the door, but no response was made. He then attempted to open it, but found it fastened, and, upon looking into the window, he discovered a pair of boots standing at the side of the bed, as well as other things which excited his suspicion that all was not right.

Upon inquiring of the neighbors he learned that nothing had been seen of the family since the previous Sunday, and, as everything had remained quiet about the house, it was supposed they were absent from home. This aroused his suspicions still more, and he, in company with three or four others, immediately proceeded to the house and broke in the door. Upon entering the room, such a sight there presented itself to their view as would make one's blood run cold to look upon. There upon the bed lay the lifeless forms of the two girls, murdered by blows upon the head from a hatchet which was found near by. And upon further search being made, another equally horrid sight arrested their attention. There upon another bed lay lifeless the body of the man, with his throat cut from ear to ear, evidently by his own hand, as the knife with which the act had been committed was sticking in the floor at the opposite side of the room, as though it had been thrown from the bedside.

Considering the circumstances connected with the affair, as they have reached us, there can be but one opinion as to who the perpetrator of the foul deed is, and this, we learn, is the only one which obtains any credence in that vicinity. It is that the man Green first murdered the two girls, and then, preferring death to the penalty of the law, put the knife to his own throat, thus ending a miserable existence. And this belief is strengthened by the fact that the house had been fastened from the inside, and nothing could be found indicating that any person or persons had left the house after the act was committed. But as to what should bring about such an action on the part of Green is still more in the dark, and circumstances would seem to warrant the belief that the whole matter will ever remain so. Although there are many conjectures and suppositions as to the cause, that there is just foundation for any of them we are not aware. Our informant states that Green was a man of limited circumstances, and possessed of rather a shiftless disposition, but that otherwise he bore an ordinarily good character.

The Great French Swindler—Particulars of his Arrest.

Paris, at last accounts, was still excited over the Mires swindle and arrest. Men of the highest rank and influence are compromised. We have some additional particulars by the last arrival:

It appears that Mires, foreseeing that a time might come when all would not run smooth with him, resolved that, in case of a smash, other parties who had profited by his operations should come in for their share of obloquy. Accordingly he opened an account in his books entitled "Influence Account," and under this heading he chronicled every *pot de vin* (the French word for bribe), which he paid to illustrious individuals. His books were seized so long ago as the middle of last December, and it was perfectly notorious at the time that a criminal prosecution against him was contemplated. The matter was, however, hushed up, and it is understood that the Emperor advanced as much as a million and a half of francs in the hope of "making things pleasant." Lately, however, fresh discoveries were made; certain injured parties became very clamorous, and it became necessary once more to call the Emperor's attention to the subject. Mires felt so confident in the strength of his position that he wrote a letter to the Emperor last week, of a very threatening character, mentioning the names of a variety of people whom he would denounce if he should be molested. The Emperor held a council, in which opinions were much divided. Count de Persigny and M. Delangle recommended His Majesty to have Mires at once arrested, but Count de Morny and M. Baroche warmly opposed such a course.

The Emperor ultimately followed the counsels of his now favorite, and probably most judicious adviser, De Persigny, and gave the word that the law should take its course, come what might. He is reported to have said, "*J'aime mieux mon fils que ma famille.*" On Saturday evening, as the Mires family were sitting around the domestic tea table, in one of those sumptuous drawing rooms in the Palace of the Rue Neuve des Mathurins, where princely balls were given last year, their privacy was broken in upon by the ruthless minions of the law. The Prince de Polignac, Mires' son-in-law, who not a year ago resigned himself to a *mésalliance* for the sake of the supposed wealth of the young Jewess, convulsively examined the arrest warrant, and vainly questioned its legality. The Princess de Polignac, who is far advanced in pregnancy, fainted away, and serious consequences, which happily have not been realized, were apprehended. Politely, but firmly, and without any delay, the officers marshaled Mires to the hack-cab which was waiting at the door; and in that vile equipage, Mires, the great financier, the second Rothschild, the man who was wont to make a Minister his foot-stool—Mires, the regenerator of Marseilles, and the last hope of the Turkish Empire, was hurried away to Mazas prison, where he now lies awaiting his trial on the triple charge of forgery, swindling and "abuse of confidence."

More than half the houses in Constantinople are expected to break when the news of Mires' arrest shall arrive there. They are glutted with paper drawn upon him, which will be dishonored.

His daughter, who is a charming young person, only 18, and commands much sympathy, passes her time in calling upon Ministers and great people to whom her rank as a Princess obtains her ready access. She implores their influence in behalf of her father. She has been once allowed to see him in prison, but only in the presence of his witnesses, who hear all that is said, for he is *au secret*.

The Benefits of Madness.

Mrs. Elizabeth Barrett Browning, in a letter to the *Independent*, says:

"Now the question is thrown into new probabilities of solution by that *fine madness* of the South, which is God's gift to the world in these latter days, in order to a 'restitution of all things,' and the reconstitution everywhere of political justice and national right. See how it has been in Italy! If Austria had not madly invaded Piedmont in '59, France could not have fought. If the Pope had not been madly obstinate in rejecting the reforms pressed on him by France, he must have been sustained as a temporal ruler. If the King of Naples had not madly refused to accept the overtures of Piedmont toward an alliance in free government and Italian independence, we should have had to wait for Italian unity. So with the rulers of Tuscany, Modena, and the rest. Everybody was mad at the right moment. I thank God for it. '*Mais, mon cher*,' said Napoleon to the Tuscan ex-Grand Duke, weeping before him as a suppliant, '*vous étiez à Solferino*.' That act of pure madness settled the Duke's claims upon Tuscany. And looking yearningly to our poor Venetia (to say nothing of other suffering people beyond this peninsula) my cry must still be, 'Give, give—more madness, Lord!'

"The Pope has been madder than everybody, and for a much longer time, exactly because his case was complex and difficult, and because with Catholic Europe and the French clerical party (strengthened by M. Guizot and the whole French dynastic opposition—I wish them joy of their cause!) drawn up on the Holy Father's side, the least touch of sanity would have saved him, to the immense injury of the Italian nation. As it is, we are at the beginning of the end. We see light at the end of the cavern. Here's a dark turning indeed about Venetia—but we won't hit our heads against the stalactites even there; and beyond we get out into a free, great, independent Italy! May God save us to the end!

"At this point the anxiety on American affairs can take its full share of thought. My partiality for *frenzies* is not so absorbing, believe me, as to exclude very painful considerations on the dissolution of your great Union. But my serious fear has been, and is, not for the dissolution of the body but the death of the soul—not of a rupture of States and civil war, but of reconciliation and peace at the expense of a deadly compromise of principle. Nothing will destroy the Republic but what corrupts its conscience and disturbs its honor—for the stain upon the honor must come off upon the flag. If, on the other hand, the North stands fast on the moral ground, no glory will be like your glory; your frontiers may diminish, but your essential greatness will increase; your foes may be of your own household, but your friends must be among all just and righteous men, wither in the body or out of the body. You are 'compassed about by a great crowd of witnesses,' and can afford to risk anything except conscience."

Cowardly Brutality of a Traitor.

The Green Bay *Free Press* gives the following notice to the infamous traitor, the late General David E. Twiggs:

To many of our older citizens, Gen. Twiggs is well known. Thirty-odd years ago he was stationed here, in command of Fort Howard. Invested with supreme trust in this then new country, with little or no government other than martial law, examples of his vindictive and barbarous conduct live in the memory of some of the old residents with bitter distinctness. There are no brilliant deeds of heroism in his history, as in most American officers of his age, to dazzle or avert the eyes bent upon his early infamy and wanton barbarism. A long life of service in the army, mostly in frontier stations, has afforded means of gratification to his tyrant nature; but in his profession his cowardice shielded him from danger more successfully than his vanity stimulated him to distinction. In his intercourse with civilians, he was supercilious and overbearing. In his conduct to his soldiers, he was the merciless and tyrant taskmaster. He was constantly embroiled in feuds without cause of complaint; his command was never without its victims of his cruelty and oppression.

In 1828, a soldier named Prestige, smarting under the infliction of punishment more severe than usual, determined to take his life. Making his preparations with extraordinary care, Prestige watched his opportunity when Twiggs was asleep in his quarters one afternoon, and, stealthily creeping to his bedside, placed the muzzle of his heavily loaded musket to his ear, and commended his soul to the keeping of the infernal regions. By some strange accident the musket missed fire; but the snapping of the gun awoke the sleeper, and seizing the musket by the muzzle, he brained the soldier at a blow, leaving him for dead. So far it was all right; doubtless the outraged but treacherous soldier deserved to die. But he did not die. His skull was smashed in by the gunlock; but he lived—lived to suffer a complication of horrors sickening to think of. The skull of the wounded man was trepanned by Dr. Foot—an excellent surgeon and man; and while the patient was under his immediate care, his condition was comfortable. But scarcely had he commenced to convalesce, when Twiggs began a series—a system—of cruelties and enormities unparalleled in the annals of vindictive persecution. Before his reason was entirely regulated, the suffering soldier was severely cowhided, once every day, either by the hand of the tyrant himself, or by his orders and in his presence. He was confined in the dungeon, fed like a beast upon uncooked food, denied any comfort or convenience suitable to man, and worried and exasperated with taunts and curses, as a sauce to his coarser punishments. In the fall or autumn of the year the troops at Fort Howard were ordered to the Portage to establish Fort Winnebago, Prestige, feeble with famine and brutal chastisement, crippled with chains and laden with burden, was forced to march under guard through 150 miles of wilderness. Once, when a pitying fellow-soldier relieved his fainting victim of a part of his burden for a while, he was kicked and cursed for a scoundrel for his impertinent humanity. Arrived at the Portage, he was not permitted the coarse comforts of his fellows, but chained to a tree like a beast. In this condition he was kept through a severe winter, without shelter or protection other than one blanket and a bed of slabs which some other soldiers were suffered to build around him. It is said that the villain Twiggs, the coward Twiggs, never passed the lair without bestowing upon his suffering victim, nauseous with filth, and alive with vermin, a blow, or a kick and a curse. In the Spring of 1829, when the soldier's enlistment expired, and the tyrant could no longer retain him for his private persecution and revenge, his head was shaved and he was drummed out of the service. But the malice of the coward did not end there. When he could no longer reach him by his own arbitrary schemes of torture, he sent him under guard to the city, and surrendered him to the civil authorities to be tried for his attempt on the dastard's life. He was tried, and sentenced by Judge Doty to five years' imprisonment in the county jail; but only a short time elapsed when a proper representation of the facts was made to President Jackson, and he was pardoned and set at liberty.

Flight from Gaeta.

A letter from Naples gives some particulars of the departure of the ex-King and suite from Gaeta. The French dispatch steamer La Moutte having been sent for by telegraph to Naples, arrived at Gaeta in the morning, at half-past seven o'clock, and found Francis awaiting her in a small boat, with a small circle of friends and servants. The officers and soldiers of his army watched the embarkation from the walls. The captain having announced his readiness to receive the King, the latter at once ascended to the deck. He was smoking, and from time to time a bitter smile passed over his face. He spoke a few words with the captain and officers, then threw himself into a chair, and gazed abstractedly about. The Queen, Maria Sophia, had disdain and anger depicted in her face. Richly but negligently dressed, she sat in company with two faithful ladies of her court, and, with her face supported on her right hand, fixed her eyes on Gaeta. Of a sudden was heard the sound of drums and trumpets. It was from the Italian regiments marching to the town. Francis smiled, raised and waved his laced cap. His suite cried "*Viva il Re!*" "Long live the King!" was shouted back by his soldiers on the walls, and the Moutte left her moorings.

During the voyage Francis conversed on trivial subjects, and seemed much amused at seeing his Generals and Counselors in the garb of footmen; a dress assumed in order to be able to follow their royal master. Among these was most conspicuous Gen. Bosco, with his twisted moustache. The King appeared more like a boy than a dethroned monarch. But the Queen, though silent and calm, yet showed clearly the grief that oppressed her. She spoke little, but with dignity. On the way another French steamer was spoken, with dispatches for Gaeta. Francis asked if he would be permitted to disembark. 'Anywhere,' was the answer, excepting on Neapolitan territory. So it was decided to make Terracina. Here the King ordered his effects to be transferred on board a Spanish vessel in the harbor, and left at once for Rome, in a hired carriage, with his wife.

New Theory Respecting the Earth.

The Hon. H. W. Taylor, of Canandaigua, N. Y., in a lecture delivered in Paterson, N. J., last week, as reported in the Paterson *Guardian*, controverted the commonly received opinion that the earth is an oblate spheroid, and holds that instead of being flat near the poles, there is a hollow depression—quoting in support of this opinion, recent geographical discoveries. Extending 2,000 miles across the poles is a warm sea whose existence would be incompatible with the received theory.

The rays of the sun, in Summer, striking inside the cavity which has the icy circle for a rim, generate a vast amount of heat, which, in connection with the increased warmth resulting from a nearer approach to the earth's centre, becomes adequate to the production of the tropical phenomenon which, found on the edges of the Polar Sea, have hitherto proved enigmatical.

The northern regions abound with remains of tropical plants and animals, and in the most northern parts of Siberia; around the Polar Sea, embedded in the soil that is washed by this unknown tropical ocean, are remains of the rhinoceros, hippopotamus, and elephant, the latter, it is said, exceeding in number all the animals now living in the world. Mr. Taylor cited the opinion of Sir John Herschel, showing that such a depression at the poles would be the necessary result of a globe of liquid set in motion with the velocity of the earth around its own axis.

British Nobility.

A British paper says:

The Roll of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal has just been called over and printed, and we find that we are blessed with four hundred and fifty-seven irresponsible legislators. This is an increase of nine per cent., in little more than twenty-five years; and as the Lords will not admit amongst them Peers, who are only made so for life, we may expect a great increase—law, divinity and war, furnishing the chief additions. The consideration of the subject suggests many reflections. First, it seems very idle that we should have twenty Dukes who never lead anything, although their original title was from Dux, a leader; that we should have twenty-two Marquises, formerly created to guard the marches or frontiers, who have no notion of any such duty; one hundred and thirty-one Earls, formerly valiant warriors and controllers of their various districts, now having little or nothing to do with the names of the places they bear, and mostly descended from plotting politicians, millionaire traders, and fighting or preaching notorieties; very little of the old Norman blood being left. Then come twenty-eight Viscounts, first created, if we remember rightly, by that prodigal Prince Richard the Second, from his dissolute companions. Two hundred and twenty-three Barons hold close up the number; and a true, not a Court, account of their origin would make a very curious comment on English history. Many are degenerate sons of talented ancestors, and some are honorable offspring of very doubtful progenitors. The ermine has not always been spotless that wraps the politician or the lawyer turned into a peer. "A breath has made them, and breath can make" any amount of such.

Waterbury gold—so called from the place where it is principally manufactured, in Connecticut—was first discovered in France, and so strongly resembles gold as to deceive all but the expert. The "oreide" is composed of copper, zinc or tin, magnesia, sal ammoniac, lime and cream of tartar, fused carefully together. The cost of the material is very light, and the expense of manufacturing it into articles of ornament is reduced, by machinery, so low a point, as to leave a handsome profit to those who present "a full set of jewelry to the purchaser of a book worth one dollar."

The preparations for the summer cruise of the school-ship for midshipmen are about to be commenced at the Annapolis Academy. "Old Ironsides" is undergoing a final brushing up; and in a few weeks will look as well as she did on the coast of Africa in 1813. The young gentlemen will visit several seaboard cities of the European and American continents during their first cruise.

DECREASE OF POPULATION AT THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—The census of these Islands for 1860, has just been completed, showing a decline of 3,9[illegible] in the native, and an increase of 598 in the foreign population. The total population in 1860 was 69,800 against 73,139 in 1853.

Paper Hangings.

TO MERCHANTS. CASH JOBBING HOUSE. The largest and only complete stock west of New York. Paper Hangings, CURTAIN PAPERS, Table Oil Cloths, WINDOW SHADES, Curtain Fixtures, TRIMMINGS, Etc., AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES. Cash buyers will find it for their advantage to call. E. G. L. FAXON, 70 - Lake Street - 70 [mh15'61-e271]

WALL PAPERS. No. 81......Randolph Street......No. 81 F. E. RIGBY.

WALL PAPER! LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF NEW PATTERNS —AT— DRAKE & BRO'S, PAINTERS AND PAPER HANGERS, 184...South Clark Street....184 [oc15xly]

Stationery, &c.

DIARIES! DIARIES!! FOR 1861. POCKET AND OFFICE DIARIES Of Every Variety. FOR SALE BY JONES, PERDUE & SMALL, No. 122 Lake Street.

RODGERS' KNIVES AND SCISSORS, Of our own Importation. FOR SALE BY JONES, PERDUE & SMALL.

CARTER & STONE, Dealers in RAGS AND PAPER, 9 South Canal Street......Chicago, Ill. J. T. CARTER. R. B. STONE. Cash paid for all kinds of Cotton and Woolen Rags. se1'60-ly

BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State-St., have now on hand the following sizes of printing paper: [illegible] And are receiving a large assortment of BOOK PAPER, 5,000 reams of Wrapping Paper, of different sizes. 1,000 reams Manilla do. 200 reams Cap and Letter, and a general assortment of Printer's Stationery. 1,800 kegs of Mather's celebrated Book and News Ink. All of which will be sold for cash at the lowest possible rates. Cash paid for Rags.

D. A. INGERSOLL, BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER, BOOK BINDER AND RULER. I am now prepared to manufacture Blank Books of every description, ruled and bound to any desired patterns, with or without printed headings. Particular attention paid to orders from County Officers, Banks, &c. Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Shipping Bills, &c., Ruled and Printed to order. Magazines, Periodicals, etc., bound in any style. Old Books bound and re-bound. All kinds of Printing done with neatness and dispatch. Terms moderate. NO. 128 LAKE STREET, Northeast corner of Clark, (entrance on Clark street.) Post Office Box 3684. my28-d591-ly

Banking and Exchange.

DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & CO., Bankers and Dealers in Exchange, BANK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &C. No. 82 Clark Street......Chicago, Illinois. [au15'60-ly]

BANKING HOUSE —OF— B. F. CARVER & CO., Marine Bank Building, Corner Lake and Lasalle streets. A general Banking Business transacted. oc17'60-ly

EXCHANGE & DEPOSIT BANK —OF— CARPENTER, STIBBS & CO., (Successor to Weare, Carpenter & Co.) Cedar Rapids, Iowa. REFERENCES—Read, Drexel & Co., New York; Hoffman & Gelpcke, Chicago.

AIKEN & NORTON, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, Corner of Lake and Clark streets. Collections made in all the principal cities in the U. S. E. AIKEN. J. D. NORTON. JONATHAN BURR.

EDW. I. TINKHAM & CO., Having returned to their old stand, CORNER OF LAKE AND CLARK STREETS, Will continue their business as BANKERS AND EXCHANGE DEALERS. Exchange on all parts of Europe. EDWARD I. TINKHAM [ja27-ly] JOHN C. AMBLER.

HOFFMANN & GELPCKE, BANKERS, CHICAGO, - - - - - - - ILLINOIS. 44 and 46 Lasalle Street.

BANKING DEPARTMENT. Deposits received on Current Accounts from parties in city or country, and the usual accommodations granted to regular depositors and correspondents. Interest on balances can only be allowed in cases where special agreements have been made to that effect. We receive deposits, payable at a specified date, on which interest will be allowed.

SAVING DEPARTMENT. Deposits in sums not less than five dollars received and Certificates of Deposits issued. Interest at six per cent. will be allowed on deposits of this description after the funds have remained in our hands a specified time. All certificates made payable on demand, and in like funds as deposited.

COLLECTION DEPARTMENT. Collections in Chicago made and proceeds remitted on day of payment, less current premium on Exchange only. Collections solicited on all parts of the West, and proceeds remitted on favorable terms.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT. We draw Sight or Time Bills on the principal cities of the Union, available in any part of the United States or Canada, and have made arrangements by which we are enabled to order by Telegraph the payment of Notes, Acceptances, Accounts, &c., in New York.

STOCK DEPARTMENT. We buy and sell on Commission, either at Chicago or through our Agents, at New York, State, City, County, Railway, &c., Bonds and Stock. Our connections in New York are such as to insure prompt and judicious attention to any order entrusted to our care.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT. Our business connection with Europe, being DIRECT, VERY EXTENSIVE, and MOST INTIMATE, we feel safe in assuring the public that all foreign Banking transactions can be effected through our House with promptness and efficacy, equal to any House in the Union. We issue Drafts and Letters of Credit in sums to suit, at New York, on any correspondents in London, Paris, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Hamburg, Berlin, Bremen, Leipzig, Cologne, Heidelberg, Basle, Berne, Dresden, &c. &c. &c. Being particularly desirous of promoting direct commercial intercourse between the West and Europe, we cheerfully, and on terms most favorable extend particular facilities by opening credits, &c., &c., to responsible Western Importers. Collections of Drafts, Orders, Notes, Acceptances, Inheritances, &c., &c., payable in any part of Europe, made with promptness and dispatch. Country Banks and Bankers supplied with Foreign Bills at low rates. Private Bonds and Mortgages negotiated abroad.

HOFFMANN & GELPCKE. FRANCIS A. HOFFMANN, OTTO GELPCKE. ALEX. B. SILLER.

FRANCIS A. HOFFMANN, Consul of the Grand Duchy of Saxe-Weimar, the Duchies of Brunswick and Saxe-Gotha, and the free city of Frankfort, and by special act of several States, authorized to act for foreign citizens of AUSTRIA, BADEN, BAVARIA, HANOVER, HESSIA, NASSAU, PRUSSIA, SAXONY, WURTEMBERG, OLDENBURG, &c. ja27

MARINE BANK, CHICAGO MARINE AND INSURANCE CO. Capital, $500,000. HAMILTON B. DOX, Cashier and Secretary. J. YOUNG SCAMMON, President. Collections made and drafts remitted to all parts of the Union.

Farm for Sale.

SUPERIOR STOCK FARM FOR SALE, In Kane County, State of Illinois, CONTAINING 394 ACRES, Sixty of Timber, and the balance Rolling Prairie. A good two-story Frame House, two large Barns, six Sheds, large Corn Crib, Granary, Ice-house, and Outbuildings, [illegible]

Wholesale Houses.

Rawson & Bartlett, MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES, 30, 32......LAKE STREET......30, 32 CHICAGO, ILL. We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we now have in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory, which consists of a full assortment of those celebrated Custom-Made [illegible] Boots, together with a full stock of all styles of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, of the best quality and manufacture, which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbers' Prices. [illegible]

1861 SPRING TRADE 1861. H. W. HUNT & CO., 33 and 35 Lake street, Chicago, Manufacturers and Jobbers of Ready Made Clothing, And Dealers in GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, Cloths, Coatings, Cassimeres, Satinets, Tailors' Trimmings, &c. &c. Our stock is large and well assorted, and will be sold At the Lowest Prices.

16 & 18....STATE STREET....16 & 18. G. C. COOK & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS, Cash Buyers are particularly invited to an examination of our stock of GROCERIES, Fish, Wooden Ware, DRIED FRUITS, &c., &c. G. C. COOK & CO., 16 & 18....STATE STREET....16 & 18 mh6'61-ly

HOYT & PEIRCE, Wholesale Grocers and Importers, 147 South Water St., Chicago, Illinois. Wholesale Depot for Messrs. A. M. Bininger & Co's celebrated Standard Medicinal Specialties, designed especially for the Medical Profession and the Family.
Bininger's Celebrated OLD LONDON DOCK GIN.
Bininger's Celebrated Old Zouave Gin.
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Bininger's Celebrated Old Zouave Bourbon, of 1848.
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Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Medicinal Cognac.
Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Pure Port Wine.
Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Pure Sherry Wine.
Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Pure Madeira Wine.
Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Wheat Tonic.
Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Monongahela Whisky.
Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Apple Cordial, from Bininger's Homestead.
Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Rare Ripe Cordial.
Bininger's Celebrated Old Grain Family Rye.
Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Brandy Wine.
Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Banana Punch.
Also, Bininger's Bouquet Bourbon, Cognac and Gin besides many other varieties, all put up in handsomely labeled quart bottles of one and two dozen in a case especially for druggists and first-class grocers. Always enquire for and take none but Bininger's. Also, for sale retail by all Druggists. HOYT & PEIRCE.

HATS, CAPS AND STRAW GOODS. BATES, WILLIAMS & CO., 39 & 41....Lake Street, Chicago....39 & 41. MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods. OUR SPRING STOCK IS THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE in the city, which we will sell at the VERY LOWEST PRICES. mh12e325-3m

1861. SPRING TRADE. 1861. FIELD, BENEDICT & CO., 81 and 83 South Water Street, IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WOOLENS, Linen and Cotton Goods ADAPTED TO MEN'S WEAR. THE TRADE Can rely upon finding at this old established house a full line of Piece Goods, adapted to Men's wear, at the Lowest Prices. AGENTS FOR THE AMERICAN FASHIONS. mh9e141-3m

CONCESSION! PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG, 37 Lake St. - - 43 Wabash Ave., Conforming to the pressure of the times, we have determined upon CONCILIATION AND CONCESSION, So far as they can be effected by Low Prices. We shall offer AT WHOLESALE throughout the season and during the present agitations a stock of Dry Goods, Hoisery and Notions, Unsurpassed in FRESHNESS, CHEAPNESS AND REAL VALUE. These are times for Actions rather than Words. And we have determined on a course of hard work, right economy and SMALL PROFITS, and it will be SUICIDAL on the part of CLOSE BUYERS not to examine our full lines of KNOWN BRANDS OF HEAVY DOMESTICS, HOSIERY, COTTONADES AND DRESS GOODS. fe14-ly

DE COURSEY, LAFOURCADE & CO., 631 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Are now receiving their SPRING IMPORTATIONS OF CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &C., TO WHICH THEY INVITE THE ATTENTION OF BUYERS. fe8e13-3m

1860 FALL TRADE. 1860. COOLEY, FARWELL & CO., 42, 44 and 46 WABASH AVENUE, DRY GOODS JOBBERS.

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TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE, 63 - - - Lake Street - - - 63. We offer to the trade, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES:—
6,000 boxes TIN PLATE,
8,000 bdls SHEET IRON,
500 " RUSSIA IRON,
150 " IMITATION RUSSIA,
20,000 " BRIGHT and ANNEALED WIRE,
225 casks SHEET ZINC,
10 tons PIG TIN,
15,000 lbs. COPPER BOTTOMS,
50 sets TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES,
50 casks BRIGHT OX and COIL CHAINS,
1,000 doz. AXES,
1,500 " SHOVELS, SPADES and SCOOPS,
20 tons SAD IRONS.
TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., Corner of State and Lake sts.

C. M. HENDERSON & CO., Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS & SHOES, No. 58 Lake Street, corner of Wabash Avenue, Have in store a large and desirable stock of goods, which they will sell very cheap for cash and prompt paying trade. Agents for Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tipped Shoes in all the States without exception.

TIN PLATE AND HARDWARE. We offer the following at the lowest market rates: [illegible] WILLIAM BLAIR & Co.

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WINTER & SPRING TRADE. Having completed the Removal of our Dry Goods Jobbing Department TO NOS. 74 AND 76 LAKE STREET, We are now making additions of FRESH AND SEASONABLE GOODS, And invite buyers to examine the same. It is our aim to meet the views of CLOSE CASH AND SHORT TIME BUYERS. BOWEN BROTHERS, Importers and Jobbers.

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PHOENIX INSURANCE CO., OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT. January 1st, 1860. CASH CAPITAL [illegible] SURPLUS [illegible] [illegible] Total Assets [illegible] Total Liabilities - - - $40,7[illegible] H. KELLOGG, Secretary. HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, No. 1 Loomis Building, Corner Clark and Water streets, Chicago. [illegible] M. MAGILL, General Agent, West Third street, Cincinnati, Ohio, to whom all applications for Agencies in the Western or Southwestern States may be addressed.

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NOTICE TO SHIPPERS FROM CHICAGO TO THE EAST. THE PITTSBURG, Ft. Wayne and Chicago R. R. FAST FREIGHT LINES. We are now prepared to offer Shippers superior advantages for shipments of all classes of Freight from Chicago to all Eastern Points. Having largely increased their Road Equipment of cars and machinery, and facilities for transportation. First by the old and well known popular route to the East, via Pittsburgh and the Pennsylvania Railroad to Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, and all Eastern Points, with but one change of cars between Chicago, Baltimore and Philadelphia. This route is represented in Chicago by Clarke & Co., No. 72 Dearborn St., Who alone are authorized to issue Through Bills of Lading for Freight destined for points East of Pittsburg, via this route. All Freight intended to go East via this route, should be consigned, in Chicago, to "Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R. via Pittsburgh & Pennsylvania R. R." Or by the new and expeditious route, via Crestline & Cleveland, to Dunkirk, Buffalo, New York, Boston, and all points in New York and the New England States. Freight forwarded via this route requires no transfer between Chicago and Cleveland, Dunkirk or Buffalo. Jerry Nottingham, No. 54 Dearborn Street, Is Agent for this route, and alone authorized to issue Through Bills of Lading for Freight forwarded via Crestline and Cleveland. All Freight intended to go East via this route should be consigned, in Chicago, to "Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R., via Crestline & Cleveland." Rates by either of these routes will be the same as by other or competing lines, and all care given to the safe and speedy shipment of freight. JNO. J. HOUSTON, Gen. Fr't Ag't, P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. J. P. BRADY, Freight Agent Chicago.

Candles, Soap, &c.

PROCTOR & GAMBLE, 24 WEST SECOND STREET, CINCINNATI. Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in Star and Tallow Candles, Oleine, German and Palm Soap, LARD OIL, PEARL STARCH, FANCY SOAPS, &C., CANDLES SOLD BY ACTUAL WEIGHT.

It is well known that many Star Candles that are really seven to the pound, are branded and sold as "sixes." There is a disadvantage and a loss in this practice to both retailers and consumers, even if the Candles are bought at a reduction of two cents per lb., from the price of the regular article. Thus:
A box of "Sixes," SHORT WEIGHT, contains 240 Candles, and is sold for 40 lbs. at say 18 cts...$7.20
A box of Sevens contains the same number of Candles, same size is sold for 34 lbs, ACTUAL WEIGHT, at 20 cts.... 6.80
Difference in favor of buying by weight....... .40
And this difference becomes greater as the price advances. It is obvious that the retailer can get no more for his 240 Candles in one case than in the other, consequently on every hundred boxes of "short weight" he sells, he loses FORTY DOLLARS.

MITCHELL & ZAHM, TALLOW MELTERS AND CHANDLERS, and dealers in Hides, Wool, Pelts, and Seeds. Buy and sell Live Stock on Commission. OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE—77 KINZIE ST. Liberal Cash Advances made on shipments of any of above articles for sale in this market or shipment East. J. C. MITCHELL. [no13] LOUIS ZAHM.

Trusses.

RUPTURES CURED BY THE HARD RUBBER RIGGS TRUSS. This Truss is unlike all others ever used, both in construction and material. [illegible] Office, 124 Lake street, Room No. 4, (up stairs.) P. O. Box [illegible]. Wholesale Trade supplied at New York prices.

Quartz Crushers.

YOUNG AMERICA QUARTZ CRUSHER! This Machine, invented by Mr. Chas. Howell of Cleveland, has now been running at the Foundry of Mr. Moses, corner Polk and Beech streets, for over a month [illegible]

Medicines, &c.

BININGER'S OLD LONDON DOCK GIN. THIS DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULANT, Especially designed For the Use of the Medical Profession and the Family. Having superseded the so-called "Gins," "Aromatic," "Cordial," "Medicated," "Schnapps," &c., is now endorsed by all of the most prominent Physicians, Chemists and Connoisseurs, as possessing all of those intrinsic medicinal qualities, (tonic and diuretic) which belong to an Old and Pure Gin. Put up in quart bottles and sold by all Druggists, Grocers, &c. A. M. BININGER & CO., (Established in 1778.) Sole Proprietors, No. 19 Broad Street, N. Y. For sale, Wholesale, in Chicago by Hoyt & Peirce, J. H. Reed & Co., and J. & E. Fuller & Co.

OLD SACHEM BITTERS AND Wigwam Tonic. THESE DELICIOUS AND FAR-FAMED BITTERS are recommended by the First Physicians of the Country, on account of their PURITY AND GREAT MEDICINAL VIRTUE. They are pleasant as nectar to the taste, and are pronounced the best Tonic and Stimulant ever offered to the Public. Their curative powers in cases of GENERAL DEBILITY, LOSS OF APPETITE, CONSTIPATION, Etc., are unparalleled, and as a guarantee that we feel warranted in claiming what we do, we beg leave to state that our assertions are endorsed by Prof. SILLIMAN, of Yale College, Prof. HAYES, of Massachusetts, And hundreds of others. For sale Wholesale in Chicago by EDWARD FOSTER, Wine and Liquor Merchant, No. 179 South Water street, Chicago.

Machinery, Hardware, &c.

CHICAGO LEAD WORKS, Cor. Clinton and Fulton street, West Side, LEAD PIPE, BAR AND SHEET LEAD, Shot, White Lead and Lytharge, PIG LEAD, PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS. Orders from the trade solicited. Cash paid for Old Lead and Flax Seed. P. O. Box 1536. E. W. BLATCHFORD.

BEEBE'S CORN SHELLER —AND— SEPARATOR, L. A. BEEBE, PROPRIETOR, Post Office Box 1932, Chicago, Illinois. This Machine is considered by those using it to be the cheapest and most economical ever constructed. The amount of power required to run it is very small, and it wastes no grain. With from two to six horse power it will SHELL, CLEAN AND BAG From 1000 to 4000 Bushels of Corn per day. Price from $100 to $175, according to style. All persons interested in machinery of this class will find it to their advantage to SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

CAUTION.—Whereas, GEO. W. CHAPMAN & CO., Have, as the result of the transfer of my work from their shop to that of N. S. Boston, most villainously and wrongfully misrepresented to me, and advertised to sell my Corn Sheller under the style of Reading's Patent Corn Sheller and Separator: I therefore caution and warn all persons from purchasing the said Machines of them, as they have no right to manufacture or sell them, and any person infringing upon the right of my invention will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law. L. A. BEEBE.

DOANE'S NEW BARREL MACHINERY. WARRANTED THE BEST IN AMERICA. To Coopers! In offering this New and Unequalled Barrel Machinery to the Coopers of the Northwest and South, we do so with the confident assurance that it will be found the Best and most Perfect, the most Economical and Labor Saving and cheapest of any in use. DOANE & HURLBUT'S Stave Sawing and Dressing Machine, FOR TIGHT WORK. This Machine surpasses all others, in every particular. It saws the stave from the bolt, curves and planes it ready to set up in the barrel at one operation. [illegible]
DOANE'S STAVE CUTTING MACHINE, for Flour Barrels.
DOANE'S HEADING CUTTER, for Flour Barrels.
DOANE'S HEADING TURNER, for all kinds of Barrels.
DOANE'S HEADING JOINTER, for all kinds of Barrels.
DOANE'S FOOT JOINTER, for Flour Barrels.
DOANE'S HEADING PLANER, for all kinds of heads.
DOANE'S EQUALIZING MACHINE, for all kinds of Barrels.
DOANE'S CROZE AND CHAMFERING MACHINE, for all kinds of Barrels.
DOANE'S NEW WHEEL TIGHT STAVE JOINTER, for all kinds of Tight Barrels.
DOANE'S NEW BUCKING MACHINE, for all kinds of heads.
[illegible] Address P. O. Box 1799. W. H. DOANE, 183 Clark street, Chicago.

E. G. HALL, KIMBARK & CO., Importers and Dealers in Iron, Nails, Steel, AND HEAVY HARDWARE. Nos. 130 and 132 Washington street, Chicago, Illinois.

Bags.

JAMES H. CHILDS & CO.' HOPE COTTON MILLS, Pittsburgh, Penn. MANUFACTURERS OF Seamless Grain Bags, AND OF OSNABURGS! 22 inches to 40 inches wide. We are prepared to receive orders from the trade.

BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—BAGS— CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY. HART, AUSTEN & CO., 187 South Water st., Chicago, R. E. CLARK & CO., 129 Broad street, New York. MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN Bags of Every Description. Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with beautiful brands. New and second-hand Seamless Grain and Gunny Bags, for Shippers, Millers and Farmers' use. Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, Hams, Salt, Seed, &c. Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch. Bags loaned to shippers.

CHICAGO BAG AGENCY. 275 SOUTH WATER STREET. SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and qualities. FLOUR—Halves, Quarters, and Eights, printed to order of any desired pattern. [illegible] GUNNY BAGS—Two or Three Bushels. Commission Merchants, Millers, Grocers and Provision Dealers will find just the articles wanted in our stock. Orders solicited. HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!! FARWELL'S STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY. No. 32 MARKET STREET, CHICAGO. BAGS AND SACKS Of every description furnished on short notice, and printed with New and Beautiful Brands. SIMEON FARWELL.

Stoves, Ranges, &c.

SMALL COAL, SMALL COAL, Small Coal, Small Coal, Small Coal, Small Coal, MUST BE USED WITH MUST BE USED WITH LITTLEFIELD'S COAL BURNERS. LITTLEFIELD'S COAL BURNERS. SOLD BY SOLD BY Van Schaack, 47 State Street, Chicago. Van Schaack, 47 State Street, Chicago. General Dealer in Housekeeping Articles.

STEWART'S COOKING STOVE STILL AHEAD. The acknowledged superiority of the Stewart stove has given rise to several imitations. [illegible]

Lightning Rods.

LIGHTNING RODS.—New and Improved Style of Iron and Copper Lightning Rods, Gilt and Silver Plated Copper Points, New style of Insulators and Attachments. Orders for City and Country Trade promptly attended to at the Chicago Lightning Rod Manufactory, 9 Kinzie street, Chicago. GEO. W. HANNIS.

LIGHTNING RODS AT THE Old Stand, 9 Kinzie street. Iron and Copper Lightning Rods, Copper Points with Silver and Gold Tips, [illegible] CUTLER, HALL & CO.

WRIGHT & McCLURE, UNDERTAKERS, [illegible]

Railroads.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD. FOR MILWAUKEE, LA CROSSE, ST. PAUL, KOSH, BERLIN AND INTERMEDIATE [illegible] On and after FRIDAY, March 1st, 1861, Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of West Kinzie and Canal streets, (Sundays excepted) as follows: [illegible] E. G. BALDWIN.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD. [illegible] FOR BOSTON, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, Harrisburg & Pittsburgh. ALSO—FOR ALBANY, BUFFALO, DUNKIRK, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, DAYTON. [illegible] D. W. ROSS. F. R. PATRICK, Ticket Agent.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD. 250 MILES DOUBLE TRACK. [illegible] Three Through Passenger Trains [illegible]

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY. DIRECT ROUTE [illegible]

MICHIGAN CENTRAL AND GREAT WESTERN (CANADA) RAILWAY. Winter Arrangement. [illegible]

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND LAKE SHORE RAILROAD. 1860-61. Winter Arrangement. [illegible] JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Gen'l Supt.

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD LINE. [illegible] JOHN F. TRACY, Gen. Supt.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON & CHICAGO RAILROAD. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. [illegible]

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD. 1860—Winter Arrangement. [illegible] W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Passenger Agent.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD. [illegible]

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD. [illegible]

To Inventors.

TO INVENTORS. BROADNAX & GRAY, Patent Attorneys and Solicitors. [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1861.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, March 25, 1861.

The supply of paper increases very slowly. A few unwary "city" buyers discovered, to-day, that the time of borrowers do not begin to meet the wishes of bankrupts disposed. Short No. 1 business paper is also here would be freely taken at 18 per ct. We have another warm day with a strong drift of wind, and should this weather continue for a week we shall be sure to hear good news from the Straits.

Merchants' exchange institutions heavy. Five per cent. premium is the regular rate; but most of the banks made free concessions of it to customers on reasonable time. The Detroit cities not keep pace with the supply and with the anxiety of banks to sell. The buying price was 4@4¼, the latter for small lots to customers. Both buyers and sellers appear to be operating for a decline.

Gold nominally the same price as sixtrays.

EXCHANGE RATES.—There was considerable excitement in the street to-day, owing to the report of a large number—some said twenty-five—Western banks had been thrown out. In addition the Sac Claire, the Arctic and the Ko-kho-nong (before reported), several of our bankers reduced Northwestern Bank, St. Croix River Bank, and County Bank, Bank of Albany, and the Citizens Bank of Oshkosh.

C. L. Tinkham & Co. telegraphed to Milwaukee this morning and received an answer from Mason & Hadley that only the three first named, viz: Eau Claire, Arctic and Koshkonong were down out.

This is all the information we have upon the subject. It may turn out that it was merely a trick on the part of somebody to discredit the bills and get them up at a discount. For the present, at least, we advise our readers not to scarries their money.

LABOR HAUL OR COUNTERFEITS.—The telegraph day informs us that detective Keese at Washington has noticed a large batch of counterfeit and bogus notes amounting to $267,000, with plates, dies, &c., on some 27 banks. Of the bills $20,000 are on the Bank of Augusta, Me., and $60,000 on the State Bank of Ohio. It is fortunate that all the villains have had their extensive swindle nicked.

BOSTON BANKS.—The statement of the Boston banks for the last week compares with the previous week, and for the corresponding week of 1860, as follows:

	Mar. 11, '61.	Mar. 5, '61.	Mar. 13, '60.
Loans	$62,945,972	$62,586,237	$60,260,808
Specie	2,362,723	2,367,726	2,446,945
Deposits	16,120,087	16,104,450	15,601,365
Circulation	6,345,613	6,160,352	6,408,085

The statement of the present week as compared with the previous week shows an increase in the items of loans and discounts, $4,203 in deposits, $178,800 in circulation, and an increase of $64,374 in specie.

ST. LOUIS.—We quote as follows from the *Democrat* of Saturday:

The exchange market rallied a little from yesterday, and closed firm at ¼ per cent. prem. The few were quite brisk for New York drafts, and the rates was hardly sustained at ¼@¾ sight. There are a good many bills maturing on the 30th, and the supply is greater than the demand. There is no lack of currency, and no calls for discount. Currency is better disposed towards Illinois money, attributable mainly to the determination on the part of our bankers who are interested in old money to uphold it.

MEXICAN DEBT.—Annexed is what is said to be the statement of the liabilities of Mexico in "certain bondholders' gold:

British convention	$60,621,848 00
Spanish convention	7,570,000 75
French convention	5,000,000 00
Dutch convention	953,490 60
American claims	3,000,000 00
Total of foreign debt	$77,166,139 75

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, March 25, 1861.

The following are the receipts and shipments for the past twenty-four hours:

Canal.	Flour, Wht's, Corn, Oats, Rye, Bar. bls. bu. bu. bu. bu.
A.C.&R.R.	661 6603 9294 ..... 1000 1695
A.&S.R.R.	100 1026 8750 ..... 900 .....
C.R.R.	..... 3200 ....
R.&Q.R.R.	399 2227 9643 ..... 20 505
R.I.R.R.	1,377 1332 9977 ..... 1000 .....
A.&S.L.R.	.... 350 ....
Total	3231 21619 40003 ..... 1920 3265

	Hogs.
Miller & Morton	1
W. Stewart	10
T. Hunter	24
J. Richwood	4
A. Henderson	43
Rosenthal, Samms & Co	46
Harrell & Fowler	46
E. George	59
Alexander & Co	107
Total	976
E. Stiford	173
Total	174

	Cattle.	Calves.
J. Bennett	34	1
Hay & Co	34	3
S. W. Allerton	39	3
J. H. Wood	60	2
J. H. Miller	33	1
Rankin & Galliepie	172	2
Alexander & Pitch	132	1
Brown & T.	158	1
Total	507	13

Below we give a few sales, Average Weights, &c.:

	No.	Cattle.	Average Weight.	Price.
11	Cattle	averaging	1200 lbs at	$3.90
	20	"	1200	3.90
	40	"	1150	3.85
	40	"	1350	3.90
	40	"	1400	3.90
	40	"	1500	4.00
	14	"	1430	4.00
	13	coarse	1550	3.75
	15	"	1500	3.75
	15	"	1150	3.75
	22	"	1540	3.60
	23	"	1540	3.60
	14	coarse	1560	3.50
	300	sheep	90	4.12½
	200	"	100	4.00
	102	"	104	4.12½
	100	"	100	4.00

Owing to the unusual supply and decline in the New York market, cattle have dropped off in price about 10@15c per 100 lbs. In Chicago, consequently, there was not as many changed hands as would have been. Owners not feeling inclined to sell at the prices, consequently left the yards for the Eastern markets. Hogs not very active, ranging from $4 to $4.75. Good sheep meet with ready sale from $4 to $4.50.

MARKETS BY THE LATEST MAILS.

BUFFALO—March 23.—The flour market is unchanged. Sales about 200 brls at $4.50@4.75 for extra state; $4.25@4.50 for extra Ohio. Unchanged Wisconsin; and $5.50@6 for double extras. Wheat in fair demand. Sales of 1200 bu Sheboygan club, most strictly prime, at 94c in store. Corn in fair terms not made public; and 700 bu fair white Canada at 31 c. Oats market inactive; new held at 25c, and old at 28c. Barley in fair demand. Rye in fair demand at $3@3½c for prime. Rye nominal at 46c. Seeds—Timothy at $2.75 per bush; clover at $4.25@4.37½. Dressed hogs steady at $5.75@6. Whisky unchanged; held at 19½c.—*Express.*

TOLEDO—March 23.—Wheat—White, No. 1, $1.16 red, $1. Corn, 33@35c. Rye, 50c. Oats, 20@22c. Barley, spring 50c; fall, 60c. Timothy, $2.

ALBANY, March 23.—Wheat in moderate milling request, and the market is without material change in prices. Sales 1600 bu new spring at $1.30 delivered at the central depot. In barley, rye and oats nothing transpired this morning. Seeds—Only a small business doing in clover and timothy at previous prices. Whisky, a steady market with an improving demand; sales 220 bbls prices at 17½c.—*Evening Journal.*

HAY IN NEW ORLEANS, March 20.—The supply is large and the demand moderate. Prices unchanged per on medium grades. There was a fair demand, and the prices of prime and choice shipping Cattle at 4@4.50. Common to Medium sold at $3@3.75. Live Hogs were in fair request, both by sheers and shippers, and the market was steady at 4.50@4.60 for light to heavy.

Freights continue firm. To-day we report on cotton, for six vessels, at 7/16c for wheat, to agotos, for vessels in port, and 15/16c for vessels arrive; and 15 for Corn to Buffalo—rease to all immediately.

FLOUR, WHEAT, CORN AND OATS IN STORE MONDAY, MARCH 25TH.

Flour, brls	68,140
Wheat, bu	1,770,659
Corn, bu	1,849,756
Oats, bu	272,000

Break on the Canal.

We learn from private dispatches received here this afternoon, that there is a break on the Canal near Morris. The extent of the damage was not stated.

Increased Carrying Capacity on the Lakes and Canals—Reduction in Rates.

The following communication we publish at the request of the writer. With regard, however, to the advice tendered to farmers to hold back their grain from market, we would state that it has been tried before the public, and to its author's sorrow and cost, under any circumstances. We place the matter before the facts, and allow every man to judge himself when it is best to sell, or to hold.

CHICAGO, March 25th, 1861.

EDS. CHICAGO TRIBUNE:

I desire to give a few facts and figures, showing the amount of grain in store on our lakes, the spring capacity of the lakes and Erie canal, their bearing upon future prices and the agricultural interests of the Northwest. There seems to be a persistent determination in some of the news papers to write up the vessel and canal interest, for ulterior purposes, to the depression of the carrying capacity of the lakes and Erie canal. For instance, in the Chicago *Journal* of the 20th inst., has a statement that there is 4,000,000 bushels of grain in store at Detroit. Thursday last, I visited Detroit for an examination of this statement, and found that the receipts of wheat for the year, to March 1st, 1861, were less than 1,000,000 bushels, and of this amount the greater portion of the season data has it that we will have a large amount of grain in store next fall. The receipts of grain in same boats from the fact that the Annual Report of the Detroit Board of Trade, January 1st, 1861, will show 1,000,000 bushels of all kinds of grain in store, and the receipts of wheat for the year 1860 were 1,000,000 bushels, and the receipts of corn 1,000,000 bushels, and the receipts of corn 1,000,000 bushels, and the receipts of corn